Daily Report

East Europe

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Pact Foreign Ministers Attend UN Session

Varkonyi Speaks

LD0706110288 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI)—The Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi delivered an address in the general political debate of the third special session on disarmament of the UN's General Assembly. Among others he expounded that the improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations, the related bilateral disarmament accords, the progress in the settlement of regional conflicts and the favourable trends in the general international relations provide expedient atmosphere to the work of the session.

Of the latest results in disarmament Varkonyi referred to the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as an event of outstanding importance. The agreement not only stipulates the genuine dismantling of nuclear weapons for the first time, but also revolutionizes previous concepts on verification. It sets conditions for verification with an earlier unimaginable severity and extent.

Among others the Hungarian foreign minister underlined the importance of reaching an agreement between the Soviet Union and USA on the 50 per cent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons, observing the agreement on the anti-missile systems reached in 1972 for a specified time. Varkonyi said that existing bilateral agreements and those in the offing will make an impact on the work of the multilateral disarmament forums. These two are in close interrelation. According to Varkonyi it is of fundamental importance that the special session should prove the viability of multilateral disarmament beyond doubt. To this end it should proclaim that no country can claim exclusive right to security, for security is equal, universal and indivisible for all.

'Both in its bilateral relations and in the international forums, the Hungarian People's Republic seeks to contribute to the improvement of international atmosphere. (...) [punctuation as received] The Hungarian Government consistently strived for the maintenance of dialogue between the states and the settlement of problems by political means through negotiations. Our standpoint has not changed since then, because it has stood the test of hard times, and it has been justified by the latest positive developments,' emphasized the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

Varkonyi expounded that the ban on nuclear tests is pivotal to putting an end to arms race and to nuclear disarmament. Hungary calls for a comprehensive ban on tests, but it does not exclude the opportunity that this objective can be reached step by step through continuous talks.

According to the Hungarian foreign minister there is only one field in the present multilateral disarmament talks that can produce at least partial results: it is the draft agreement on the complete ban on chemical weapons. An agreement can be reached as several issues, which earlier seemed to be impossible to tackle, including details of on-site verification, have been solved over the past years.

Peter Varkonyi reminded that with regard to its chemical weapon-free status the Hungarian People's Republic proclaimed several important confidence building measures at the disarmament conference in Geneva last February. Subsequently, on a voluntary basis, Hungary enclosed data on its chemical industry. These measures, he added, 'derived from our conviction that this kind of openness contributes to building confidence, and thus facilitates the soonest possible elaboration of an agreement.'

Varkonyi underlined that in addition to the reduction and elimination of nuclear armaments and weapons of mass destruction, it is pressing to reach progress in the issues of conventional disarmament, confidence building and security strengthening. The necessity of reducing conventional armaments and the offensive ability, and the elimination of military structures is imperative in Europe.

The Hungarian foreign minister underlined: Since the Budapest appeal on the reduction of conventional armaments, the Hungarian diplomacy has been actively working to assist the coordination of concepts on the issues of military detente and encourage their realization both in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the process of European security and cooperation.

Talking about the tasks facing the special session Peter Varkonyi emphasized: 'In the interest of concluding the conference with results we have to concentrate on the tasks with the necessary sense of reality and constructive intention.(...) We have to find the issues where the signs of an accord can already be seen in the form of concessions.'

Orzechowski Address

AU0906133188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jun 88 p 7

[Speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the 6 June session of the United Nations in New York]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, Poland regards the third special UN session on disarmament as an important event.

The development of the world has produced an unprecedented blossoming of civilization, but has also brought mankind face-to-face with unprecedented dangers, the

biggest of which is the unceasing, exhausting, and all-embracing arms race. To halt this race is the primary task of the international community.

The all-embracing nature of the challenges and dangers under conditions in which states and nations continue to increasingly depend on one another is an incentive to reach a most extensive international understanding. We are in favor of embodying this understanding in a general system of international peace and political, military, economic, humanitarian, and ecological security. The United Nations is the best place to do this. All states, no matter what their potentials and influence, can articulate their initiatives here and develop activities aimed at building a world that is permanently safe and free from destructive weapons, a world of general and total disarmament.

Jointly solving the present difficulties calls for the democratization of international relations, for increasing confidence, and for a search for compromises that make allowances for the interests of all. We know from practice that it is very difficult to reach a position that everyone is able to accept. There is no other way to do this except through dialogue and patient negotiations. Confrontation, domination, hostility, and mistrust harm everyone.

The first special session on disarmament was held 10 years ago, and the intervening years have shown us that the program drawn up by the session continues to be valid and important.

One of the most crucial values of the first session is the established conviction of nations that in the nuclear area it is impossible to ensure security by stocking arsenals with increasingly modern and deadly weapons. The only alternative to the specter of armaments is international security, achieved through disarmament—through gradually but actively lowering the level of armaments. The present session should fully confirm this key concept, the correctness of which has been proven by the past years.

The socialist states have greatly contributed to the conviction that it is necessary to strengthen security through disarmament. They have collectively and individually presented many peace and disarmament proposals out of the profound conviction that the democratic dialogue about disarmament—a dialogue that is free of confrontation and is conducted in line with the principle that one's security is no danger to the security of others—is not only necessary, but possible as well.

The international climate has been considerably improved recently. The main reason for the positive features in international relations is the increasing realism and pragmatism shown by parliaments, governments, parties, and political organizations; the spread of new thinking; and the growing militancy of social groups in many countries in favor of peace, detente, and disarmament.

The Washington accord initiated the era of genuine nuclear disarmament. As confirmed by the fourth summit in Moscow, the intensive and productive Soviet-U.S. dialogue continues to blaze the trail to a permanent improvement in the international situation. Agreement on the 50-percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear weapons has become more feasible.

We do not indulge in excessive optimism when viewing world problems. There is nothing automatic about disarmament. It calls for unceasing political activity, new incentives and efforts, and constant public pressure.

Successive disarmament measures are a necessity. This third special session should resolutely advocate the continuity, universality, and irreversibility of the process of disarmament. Bilateral and multilateral disarmament measures should strengthen and complement each other.

It is especially necessary to totally ban nuclear tests. This is the only effective barrier against modernizing and creating new types of nuclear weapons. We must have guarantees preventing the reproduction of nuclear weapons in new forms.

We are keenly watching the course of this session, which, I think, makes it possible to state that every objective analysis of the present situation proves that, regardless of what the philosophy and methodology of this analysis may be, the problems that harass mankind can be solved only under conditions of peace and equal security. Rejecting the maxim "si vis pacem, para bellum" and confirming the will of nations to build a world that is always safe through efforts to strengthen the instruments of peace and not war, this third session may become a significant step in creating the foundations of a long-term and concrete disarmament program.

The international community in Europe and the world has reached a turning point. Mankind's fate will be determined by whither we go from here. The Polish people and their highest authorities are profoundly convinced of this. Polish foreign policy's humanitarian and peaceful intentions are best expressed by the message sent to this session by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Mr Chairman, the most vital interests of Poland, a country situated in the center of Europe and at the crossroads of Eastern and Western influence and civilization, were, are, and will be indissolubly linked to peace, security, and the stability of the territorial and political order in Europe.

The successful Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the present trends in East-West relations continue to create many favorable opportunities for Europe. Exploiting these opportunities is the common task of all European states and nations. The PPR will traditionally continue its efforts to help strengthen European security, dialogue, disarmament, and peaceful cooperation.

Present political, economic, and cultural relations and unceasing progress in the CSCE process do not justify the maintenance of the present high level of military potentials and readiness and, consequently, the risk of confrontation.

This fact is the reason why Poland continues its consistent efforts to evolve Europe's political-military situation in such a way as to ensure undiminished and equal security for all states at a much lower level of armed forces and armaments.

Because of the size and nature of its military potential, Poland is especially interested in switching over to conventional disarmament in central Europe and in the area between the Atlantic and the Urals.

We are for military detente, increased confidence, the comprehensive elimination of all asymmetries and disproportions, and maximally curbing any threat of armed conflict, especially of sudden aggression.

We are justly disturbed by the aversion of some states to promoting constructive negotiations and by their efforts to enforce new NATO armament concepts described as "compensation" or "modernization." The realization of such concepts would waste the political capital created by the ratification of the Washington accord. We cannot overlook the fact that the new generations of conventional weapons of greatly increased power and accuracy are in many cases as destructive as tactical nuclear weapons. In this context, the issue of the so-called dual capable systems acquires special significance. Generally recognized as conventional weapons, they may be used to carry nuclear warheads. Aside from large artillery pieces and strike aircraft, this category of weapons can also include missiles capable of carrying conventional warheads. If the so-called dual capable systems are taken out of negotiations, it might not be possible to remove the present disproportions.

We must impart a specific meaning to the recommendations of the final document of the first special session with regard to conventional weapons. It is our wish that this third session includes this issue among disarmament priorities.

The CSCE meeting in Vienna should come to an end as soon as possible and foreign ministers should sign a balanced final document.

It is high time for Europe to become really an area of truly peaceful cooperation and not of aggravated ideo-political confrontation. Only through joint efforts will we be able to bring divided Europe closer together and to restore the feeling that the old continent is a single entity. Only partner-like Europe, which engages in peaceful cooperation, and which is united in meeting challenges and defying dangers, deserves the name of a common European home for all its inhabitants.

Mr Chairman, the basic problems is: either advance in disarmament and live in a safer world, or continue the arms race and face the prospect of annihilation.

Disarmament is not an end in itself. It is a means of maintaining peace and strengthening international security. This idea has continued to win increasing recognition in the past few years and has been expressed by the message sent to this session by John Paul II, a message full of humanism and concern for the world's future. The message contains many important ideas that jibe with Poland's stance and that stem from the overriding conviction that peace is mankind's supreme good.

In recent years disarmament has ceased to be the exclusive preserve of politicians and the military. The voice of broad sections of the international community has given it a new dimension. This has brought forth the humanist, ethical, and moral aspects of disarmament. It has provided those who support peace with new inspiration and new arguments. Disarmament also means releasing resources for development purposes, which could be used in line with the program of action that was adopted at last year's international conference on the interdependence of disarmament and development. Disarmament also means overcoming hostility, bringing peoples closer together, and increasing the flow of information and ideas.

This is precisely the broad background against which we view the third special session. We are pleased that the efforts of the nonaligned states are following a similar direction. Important disarmament postulates are, in particular, contained in the communique that was issued after the meeting of foreign ministers of the states belonging to the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement, which ended in Havana a few days ago.

In line with our understanding of the responsibility and role of heads of states and governments, we attach great importance to their personal involvement in disarmament. We give our full recognition to and welcome the Stockholm declaration that was adopted at the third summit meeting of the heads of states or governments of the six nation initiative. The content of the declaration, which displays great concern for freeing the world from nuclear weapons and all forms of force, and has the support of the moral authority of outstanding leaders, is an important factor stimulating and strengthening disarmament dialogue.

Traditionally, we accord attention and support to all regional disarmament initiatives, especially those aimed at creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, northeast Asia, and other critical regions of the world.

Mr Chairman, Poland, which does not produce or possess chemical weapons, has been actively involved in work aimed at their elimination for many years. It is our

goal to bring about a ban on chemical weapons in all their forms, in all countries, and for all times. We will do everything in our power to bring this about as quickly as possible.

We are keenly interested in the rapid conclusion of work on a convention banning chemical weapons. This is attested to by the high level of activity performed by the Polish delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference. A convention on chemical weapons is almost within reach. The only thing needed for work to be completed is the necessary political will on the part of all participants in the negotiations, without exception. It would be a good thing if the special session was to use its power and authority to support efforts to bring about the conclusion of a convention as soon as possible. This was pointed out by many of the speakers who preceded me.

We propose that the session renew the call that states involved in the preparation of a convention do not take any kind of action that might complicate, delay, or even prevent the completion of work on a draft convention. A call of this kind is of particular importance at a time when chemical weapons are being used on the battlefield once again, and decisions to produce binary weapons are being made.

The prevention of an arms race in space is still the burning issue that it has been for many years now. It is particularly important in view of the need to protect such an important area of mankind's common heritage from weapons and from the threat of highly destabilizing consequences leading to competition in reckless expansion of offensive nuclear systems and supposed defense systems. This kind of competition might result in existing disarmament agreements being dismantled. The first victim would undoubtedly be the 1972 ABM Treaty.

It is time for the disarmament conference to make use of the significant fund of knowledge and ideas that has been accumulated during a comprehensive review of these issues, and to begin work as soon as possible on a single, general agreement or a series of partial agreements that would prohibit the militarization of space. We hope that the current session will adopt concrete recommendations aimed at achieving progress in this area.

The disarmament mechanisms mapped out at the first special session were on the level of those contained in the final document. These mechanisms have essentially retained their relevance to this day. The passage of time and the course of events makes it necessary to review their structures and effectiveness. Poland views the question of disarmament mechanisms in a constructive and open-minded way. We are ready to give careful consideration to any new proposals. However, we believe that every such proposal should satisfy two basic criteria. First, it should guarantee that effectiveness will really be raised, because the very fact that mechanisms are changed does not mean that the intended goals will be attained. Second, disarmament proposals should strengthen the role of the United Nations organization.

We are keenly interested in increasing the role of UN disarmament organs. What we particularly have in mind is the Geneva disarmament conference—the leading forum for multilateral disarmament negotiations. In connection with this, we wish to reiterate the proposals contained in the document entitled "On Increasing the Effectiveness of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament," which was adopted last year at the Prague meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states.

In particular, we are ready to lend support to the idea of transforming the conference on disarmament into a standing, universal negotiating body that is permanently in session, and most of whose time is devoted to the work of its working parties.

We also see a need for the current session to consider ways in which the United Nations organization can increase its role in the disarmament process by including the organization in the monitoring of compliance with multilateral arms limitation agreements and treaties regulating conflict situations.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, the results produced by the current session not only depend on good intentions, and an awareness of the exceptional importance of the tasks facing us, but also on our common resolve to reach agreement and to act effectively on all key issues that are the subject of disarmament talks. Apart from our common resolve, what is also needed for the attainment of this goal is a new approach and strong commitment on the part of all delegations involved in the negotiating process. We appeal for a comprehensive effort to reach agreement. The Polish delegation will strive to attain this goal.

The political climate surrounding the third special session makes it possible to nurture the hope that we will achieve results that will stimulate the arms limitation and disarmament process, and will clearly set out tasks for the international community with a view to creating a more secure world. So, let us exploit these circumstances that can assist us in the attainment of our goals.

The success of the session will be our joint contribution to the great cause of ensuring that mankind has a secure future and that the threat of its general destruction will be eliminated. We believe that a strong sense of responsibility, goodwill, and a readiness to reach compromises will once again unite the United Nations.

Institute for East-West Security Convenes
LD0906150588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Potsdam, 9 Jun (ADN)—The seventh annual conference of the Institute for East-West Security Studies opened in Potsdam this afternoon. Institute president

John Edwin Mroz welcomed the delegates, who came from almost all the CSCE signatory states. He expressed particular thanks to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, the meeting's host.

Mroz expressed the conviction that the Potsdam session on the subject of "new ways to East-West security," as an event of worldwide significance, would contribute toward promoting understanding and cooperation between East and West.

Fischer Address

LD0906163588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 9 Jun 88

["From Oskar Fischer's speech at the opening of the seventh annual conference of the Institute for East-West Security Studies"—ADN headline]

[Text] Potsdam, 9 Jun (ADN)—This meeting of the Institute for East-West Security Studies in historic Potsdam is taking place at a time of many new developments in international relations. We are obviously standing at the beginning of a new, better phase in East-West relations, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stated in his opening address. The speech went on:

The conference has chosen its subject well, and is therefore timely. It is important today to find new access—meaning new pathways—to cooperation among states with different social systems.

Changes of fundamental importance have been accomplished in our world. The enormous explosion of science and technology, which is also—or especially—expressed in the quantity and quality of the accumulated potential for mass destruction, has created a situation that is, historically, totally new. The attempt to seek to force decisions in international relations through war today would mean the certain destruction of all life. Security today is, truly, attainable only together, along the road of peaceful cooperation and with resources which are released primarily through disarmament.

The approach to peace and security is, in any event, a political decision; it is, precisely, the preparedness to shape international relations in a new manner, and only peacefully. Security and stability must be understood and tackled in their mutual, indissoluble interrelationship. This is possible only along the road of political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian cooperation. Thus the military security precautions which have been set up against each country should be replaced with a wide range of joint, non-military security factors and guarantees. Only when we all feel secure and one's own political stability strengthens the other's at the same time, will we reach a peaceful world. We welcome all ideas for cooperative security structures and cooperative solutions.

Thinking, as Albert Einstein demanded for the nuclear and space age, has obviously begun throughout the world. This is promising.

A nuclear conflict, no matter between whom and where it might take place, would affect all states, and would cause the demise of aggressors as well as victims, those involved as well as those not involved. The realization of this entitles and obliges everyone to demand agreements for the restriction and elimination of nuclear threats. It entitles and obliges everyone to promote agreements to this effect. Survive together, or perish together—there is no third path.

The preservation of universal security makes it necessary to take the world as it is. The dispute between the two opposing systems, which from a historical point of view is certainly inevitable, can and must, however, only be conducted by peaceful means, ruling out military force. The two systems, which cannot be merged, will have to live alongside each other. Security of, and in, the East and West for this reason presupposes that the two sides should respect the other's right to existence, and not wish to convert or even outwit each other. Ideological contradictions neither need, nor should be permitted to affect interstate relations. To put it another way, a form of coexistence must be found which is acceptable to everyone.

It is heard again and again that disarmament does not create more security, and that without a continuation—albeit limited—of rearmament, peace cannot be guaranteed. The GDR does not share this view. To be sure, the military factor will determine the appropriate precautions by states and groups of states for the foreseeable future, because it will certainly be a long time before we have a world such as we all have in mind. However, this is our deep conviction: immediate, effective disarmament is necessary for the survival of mankind. The arms race is also bordering on what is economically bearable, in both the East and the West. The arms race and the solving of global problems together exceed the economic capabilities of all states. Disarmament and the solving of global problems, instead of the arms race, is the only practicable alternative.

It is disputed by no one that East-West relations are by no means exhausted by the reduction of military confrontation. Peace and security are more than the mere absence of war. For human life, security is indivisible, it is—as I have already pointed out—of a political, military, economic, ecological, and humanitarian nature. This is why, in all these spheres, we strive for objective, mutually advantageous collaboration.

Another indispensable component of a future structure for international relations is world economic relations. These are of considerable importance for everyone. The oil and debt crisis in the seventies has made this very painfully clear. Without economic security, there can be no political security. Mutually advantageous economic

and scientific-technological cooperation form the material basis for international detente and security. This once again presupposes that all states are guaranteed equal security for economic development, free from obstacles and restrictions.

East-West cooperation in humanitarian areas is part of the policy of socialist states. The exercising of human rights and basic freedoms in their totality must strengthen trust and understanding among the peoples. The first and fundamental human right, the right to life, is indisputable. Life requires peace. And because human existence is based on work, the right to work is also among the fundamental human rights. It is only work which makes possible the creative development of human capabilities and equal access to education and culture, regardless of social origin, wealth, ideology, and religion. I also believe that human rights include equal rights for women and basic rights for the young. The elimination of racism, apartheid, fascism, colonialism, and neocolonialism is a human right.

The meaning of all human rights is reversed when attempts are made to represent these rights one-sidedly or on a reduced scale, to make one's own social system, one's own view of life, and one's own values into the only yardstick for everything, to measure other states in accordance with them, or even to impose these views on them. We do not force our convictions on anybody, but we also expect the same attitude from others.

It is important to learn well how to get on with each other in a new way, to free oneself of prejudices, and to regard no state or people as an enemy, just as the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states declared to the world on behalf of the socialist side at their Berlin session in 1987.

A peaceful world is attainable. The course and the results of the fourth meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan which has just ended have provided further proof of this. We welcome the fact that the positions are coming closer together on further disarmament measures. It is important, above all, to conclude a 50-percent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States, with adherence to the ABM Treaty, in a binding accord. "Everything which was agreed upon in Moscow with the mandate of the allies of the Soviet Union or was set in motion for future accords on disarmament and detente, and for the amelioration of the international situation, makes peace more secure," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, stated immediately after the conclusion of the summit meeting. For the citizens and the policy of the socialist German state, he noted: "Those are results which are not only useful for the USSR and the United States, but which benefit all peoples. They are eloquent evidence of what political dialogue can do, for all the differences of opinion. We in the GDR are strengthened by the Moscow results in our desire to do everything to reduce confrontation and mistrust, to develop mutually advantageous cooperation, and not to allow new tragedies of war."

All countries are called upon to push ahead with disarmament and to promote it—above all, those states which possess nuclear weapons. It is our objective to progress from zero option to zero option, right up to a nuclear-free world. Reason and realism require ever-greater efforts, but this is an objective toward which we should all work together. The first step and the first evidence of what is possible was the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles.

The Warsaw Pact states are also ready for the most radical reductions in the conventional sphere, too. It is asserted again and again that the elimination of nuclear weapons allows the greater conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact, and thus of the threat of conventional wars in Europe. I do not wish to polemicize about superiority, because the exchange of data proposed by the Warsaw Pact would make the truth evident.

At the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact already mentioned, it was stressed that the socialist peace policy is directed at "permitting no war—waged either with nuclear or with conventional weapons."

The GDR welcomes the fact that at the CSCE meeting in Vienna, a mandate for negotiations on conventional disarmament is being sought. Ultimately, this involves creating structures of armed forces and their disposition so as to give each side a guarantee against a surprise attack, and to rule out aggressive behavior completely. Note well: Each side must be involved, because defensive behavior cannot be realized unilaterally. Imbalances and asymmetries which have arisen historically in the case of individual arms systems or divisions of armed forces must be eliminated, but not by means of rearmament, "compensation," or modernization of remaining weapons, but rather by means of disarmament by the side which is superior in the arms system concerned. We intend that these very complicated negotiations make speedy progress.

Mutual deterrence is a fact. Adherence to "nuclear deterrence" prevents progress along the path of disarmament. The Warsaw Pact states wish to surmount this obstacle. However, one cannot come to terms with the fact that the fate of mankind should hang on the thin thread of the continuing fear of nuclear "retaliation," which could be unleashed merely by chance. Fear has always been, and remains, a poor adviser, consistently encouraging panic. But we are principally opposed to this deterrence because it is supposed to justify the perpetuation of the most dangerous weapons of mass destruction and the continuation of the arms race.

The supporters of this doctrine bring up the fact that deterrence has ensured peace in Europe for more than 40 years. No one can prove the contrary. That would be impossible. Who should even do so? If Europe has experienced the longest period of peace, is it not then primarily due to the existence of nuclear weapons or to the balance of terror.

Forty-three years of peace in Europe have become a reality because, even in the most complex periods, responsible behavior prevailed, because in the end, dialogue and understanding won out against confrontation and entrenchment. Even the present debates, sometimes turbulent, about deterrence, make it clear: old systems of thought are no longer valid. A change in security policy is necessary. The Warsaw Pact states are ready to talk with the NATO states about this.

Since the beginning of the seventies, painstaking work has erected a solid foundation for security and collaboration in Europe. The Helsinki Final Acts, with all their baskets, and the equilibrium of the interests of the participating states, have by now proven to be viable for over 13 years, and have not merely withstood times of increased tensions and aggravated confrontation, but also contribute to equilibrium and calm.

The urgent lessons of history concerning the GDR's exposed geostrategic position determine the policy of the GDR in East-West relations. Calm and security on the borderline of the two most powerful alliances are of vital importance, or to be more precise, are essential to survival. This, and the stable, problem-free development of the GDR, are thus not only in the interest of the GDR, but also in the interest of Europe. The existence of two mutually independent German states, belonging to different alliances, has become a basic element of the power relation between East and West, and has become a cornerstone of European peace.

The GDR and the FRG are committed to their duty toward peace, and established their responsibility in the joint communique on the official visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Only peace, and never again war, will emanate from German soil. It is in the particular interest of the GDR that nuclear disarmament in Europe should be extended without delay to other areas, and that tactical nuclear weapons systems should also be reduced and, eventually, eliminated completely. The GDR, like the FRG, is especially affected by these weapon systems. The view expressed on this subject, that "the shorter the range the more Germans killed," is indisputable. The government of the GDR wants to work with the government of the FRG for a reduction of these weapons systems, right up to a third zero option.

In order to gain more security in as many regions as possible and in as many spheres as possible, both global solutions and partial steps in arms limitation and disarmament are possible and necessary. The GDR and the CSSR submitted the initiative for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe in this spirit. They are thus taking up, in particular, the ideas of Olof Palme. Proposals such as that made by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to set up a zone of trust and adopt the Jaruzelski Plan for arms reductions, are timely steps, too.

Following the double zero option, the GDR regards nuclear-free regions in highly-armed Europe, precisely at this time, as particularly significant. They are the key to separating, reducing, and finally eliminating the remaining tactical nuclear weapons. Quite apart from the political and moral effect, such a zone could promote the efforts for conventional arms reductions at the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in that dual-capability weapons would be included and the withdrawal of the most dangerous offensive weapons from a 150 km strip on each side of the dividing line between the alliances would be agreed upon.

It is in accordance with the fundamental concern of the GDR to promote the approach to East-West security and cooperation in a comprehensive manner by means of a diverse policy of dialogue. For this reason Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has issued invitations to an international exchange of ideas on nuclear-free zones, from 20-22 June 1988 in Berlin, and for this reason the GDR is also a very willing host to this important Potsdam meeting. The two conferences are linked by the idea of creating trust, of stimulating the process of disarmament and arms limitation, and of setting all-around East-West cooperation on solid foundations.

Even in the absence of further comprehensive steps, nuclear-free zones would immediately slow down the nuclear arms race and would increasingly limit the nuclear threat. Such zones could surely encourage further steps. They could be relatively quickly agreed upon, and set up and monitored without complications. They also offer non-nuclear powers the chance to be active in a substantive way.

Partial steps and regional solutions do not bring about a general ban on nuclear weapons, and do not eliminate the global dangers of a nuclear catastrophe, but they can limit the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war, particularly at the points of contact between the military blocs. No problem has ever been solved with a policy of "all or nothing". This is also how we see things when we support a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. Such a zone would be an important stimulus for the worldwide banning of these weapons. A sense of reality, an eye for what is viable, and taking into account the interests of all those involved, have been, are, and will in the future remain necessary preconditions for further progress in Europe and the world. No one is helped by complaining about the splitting, or "division," as it is also called, and demanding that it be overcome. The socialist states accept the realities as they are, and also

expect this from all others. This "splitting" into mutually opposed political, economic, and military blocs was a logical conclusion and the consequence of World War II. Thinking for Europe must today be directed at a peaceful coexistence of the European peoples in a joint home, a home in which tenants with different concepts of life must live together peacefully.

New ways to achieve East-West security: This means tackling the feasible and the possible and gradually leading the problems in international relations, which have built up over decades, toward a solution. Patience, goodwill, and readiness and capability for compromises, are the precondition for this.

Frederick II, who is considered to have been an enlightened king of Prussia, held court here in Potsdam more than 200 years ago. The maxim "Let each man be happy in his own way" comes from him. This attitude to life, characterized by the spirit of humanism, tolerance, and respect for different views of life, has lost none of its topicality. Today, in a time of increasing mutual dependence of states and peoples, this philosophy is no longer enough.

Today responsibility for each other and for the world as a whole, with regard for the interests of all, is indispensable. More and more people are speaking of the "European home." And the contours of this house are already emerging:

—Its ground plan: from the Atlantic to the Urals. Turning to face the world, but not its center.

—Its house rules: the CSCE Final Act and its comprehensive, balanced implementation.

—Its moral code: Nobody feels that he alone possesses the truth.

—Its law: No inhabitant has sole rights over the house, but each person has rights over his own home.

—Its spirit: Good-neighborliness and mutual readiness to give assistance determine life together.

—Its security: It is the affair of the household together, inwardly and outwardly.

The "common European home" should be a hospitable house, open to all who come with good intentions. It can and must be a link between the continents.

I declare the conference open in this spirit. I wish you all good, successful proceedings at the conference, and a pleasant stay in the GDR.

USSR, GDR Ask To Establish Ties With EC

AU1006104288 Paris AFP in English
1042 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Brussels, June 10 (AFP)—The Soviet Union and East Germany have asked to establish official relations with the European Economic Community, it was announced here Friday, a day after the EEC initialled a declaration of mutual recognition with Comecon.

External Relations Commissioner Willy de Clercq said the two countries had made their request through a "verbal note" Thursday, as the declaration was being initialled in Moscow.

"Other East European countries" intend to follow suit, he said.

The pact between the EEC and the Eastern Bloc's economic community was concluded after 15 years of negotiations. It is to be formally signed in Luxemburg on June 25.

'Negative, Dangerous Impact' of Moscow Summit

AU0706091588 Tirana ATA in English
0750 GMT 7 Jun 88

["Reagan-Gorbachev Negotiations—Dangerous Monopolisation of International Problems—Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana June 7 (ATA)—The U.S. President Ronald Reagan paid a five-day visit to the Soviet Union, during which he had intensive talks with the secretary general of the CP of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article by Shaban Murati. He underlines that the number and kinds of agreements reached neither reduces nor hides the negative and dangerous impact of the deals and bargains between the two superpowers have on the whole system of the present day international relations [sentence as received].

As in no other meeting of his with the U.S. President, Gorbachev described the talks and the entire Soviet-U.S. diplomacy as of summit level, "a great policy for the interests of millions of people." The concept of this "great" policy has to do with the right and unique role the two superpowers have undertaken to play for the extension of the U.S.-Soviet policy and their activity in all the regions and countries of the globe, and it also testifies to the high scale of political and military coordination of the interests of the two superpowers on the international arena. Each Soviet-U.S. meeting is distinguished from the other from the point of view of the advancement of the global U.S.-Soviet strategy for world domination, according to the zones of influence.

The two parties came to the present talks with the agreement on Afghanistan reached, presenting it as a model for the solution of all the regional conflicts. The withdrawal of the occupation troops is no doubt a good thing, but behind it lurk the bargains and mutual concessions the two superpowers have made to one another. From this point of view, the attempts they are making to impose the Afghan model for the solution of the other regional conflicts, expresses precisely the coordination of their political, juridical, and military actions on a world scale against various peoples and countries.

In the Moscow negotiations there was openly declared the superpowers' right to discuss, those interested being not present, to impose their decisions on the others and to be guarantee for the solution of all the conflicts, responsible for which are they themselves. The two superpowers' leaders declared that in their negotiations they discussed on and "made progress" for Angola and Cambodia, the Middle East and Ethiopia, and many other regions.

The problems of Europe too were put forth at the round table of the summit between the superpowers. These problems were discussed upon, the Europeans being not present. The Europeans are informed after things become faits accomplis. Their interests are not taken into consideration and the more so pressure is exerted on them to apply what the superpowers' leaders decide. Gorbachev openly declared that the implementation of the agreements reached between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union belongs to the other countries and particularly the allies.

As never before, this time in Moscow the two leaders evoked when needed or not the coalition between the U.S.A. and the USSR during the World War II. History has recorded its value and against whom fought the great worldwide anti-fascist coalition, participants of which were also the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. But one cannot fail to put the question: Whom does the present U.S.-Soviet coalition take aim at? In the days of Reagan's visit, the Soviet press proclaimed the allegedly responsible for the cold war between socialism and imperialism after World War II are not the U.S.A. and the other capitalist powers, but Stalin with "his policy of expansion" and with "the obsession for an imperialist encirclement" [sentence as received]. Such a stand towards imperialism and its cold war could not fail to satisfy the U.S. President and the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie, who see that with the actual Soviet leadership they can ever better coordinate the batteries of the cold war against socialism and the revolution.

The summit ended without reaching the agreement clamourously promised six months ago in Washington on the reduction by 50 percent of the strategic weapons. Did or didn't they give the world a treaty on the strategic weapons, this naturally is of a certain importance. But nevertheless, the colossal, destructive nuclear potential remains, just like the aggressive and strategic hegemonic policy of the superpowers remains. More than in the other bilateral meetings, the latest Reagan-Gorbachev talks were conducted for the needs of the internal policy of the Soviet leadership and the American one.

Gorbachev is on the eve of the first pan-Soviet conference of the party, which will verify the program of perestroyka and will adopt decisions for a new phase in his "reforms." He needs a success in the foreign policy and an international support especially from the great rival and partners in the imperial plan of world domination. On his part, Reagan and his party are in the year of presidential elections and on the eve of the conventions of the parties to define the candidates for president. Reagan's party too needs a success in the foreign policy and Soviet support to win an electoral capital.

As the course of events shows, by the end of this century and on the eve of the 21st century, the peoples of the world have to cope with the reality of the American-Soviet condomination [as received] in the world political life, which is more dangerous than any imperialist alliance of the past. Hence, we witness such developments of the international life, which prove ever more powerfully the correctness of the theses Comrade Ramiz Ali

expressed in the 9th Congress of the party: "Not only the present practice but that of all the epoch of imperialism has shown that the agreements among the great powers, made in the name of avoiding the war and consolidating peace, establishment of tranquility or the limitation of armaments, etc., have resulted in cynical bargains to divide territories and zones of influence, to act together against the revolutionary and liberation movements. The ententes and detentes may change in uniforms and names but the aims are the same."

Further Reportage on Atanasov's Visit to Iran

Ends Talks, Departs

AU0906185388 Sofia BTA in English
1741 GMT 9 Jun 88

["Bulgaria-Iran: Fruitful Dialogue"—BTA headline]

[Text] Tehran, June 9 (BTA spec. corr.)—Today Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi held the final talks of the official visit of friendship that the head of the Bulgarian Government paid to Iran.

Summing up the results, the two sides stressed that they are a good basis for promoting relations in the economic, political and cultural spheres. They expressed the unanimous opinion that this visit has given a fresh impetus to Bulgaro-Iranian cooperation.

The protocol on political, economic and cultural cooperation, which the two prime ministers signed today, is a document mapping out the guidelines in the development of the cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. In trade and economy the document envisages an encouragement of those forms of interaction which act as incentives to broadening countertrade and the development of industrial cooperation in promising fields such as heavy mechanical engineering, electronics, small-tonnage chemistry and the food industry. The protocol also reflects the readiness of the two countries to deepen their contacts in agriculture and in tobacco growing and seed production in particular as well as in land improvement construction. It also stresses the wish of the two countries to promote their cooperation in transport. In this connection it recommends an increase in the transportation of goods by sea and the making of concrete steps to establish a Sofia-Tehran air link. In political cooperation the protocol envisages the continuing of the contacts at high level, the holding of regular political consultations and the activation of the contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

The deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries signed a plan for an exchange in the field of science, culture and education. An agreement for air communications was also endorsed. These two documents add to the guidelines mapped out in the protocol. A joint announcement on the official visit of friendship of Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to Iran was also adopted.

At the airport the prime minister of Iran, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, made a brief statement before the BTA correspondent: "The visit of my counterpart Mr Georgi Atanasov was useful and fruitful. The talks we had were in the spirit of mutual understanding. We discussed a wide range of issues of the relations between Bulgaria and Iran and topical international problems. We reached a number of agreements in the political, economic and cultural spheres which will give a fresh impetus to bilateral relations. We hope that the talks we had and the results we achieved will have a favourable influence both on the bilateral relations and on the situation in the region," the Iranian head of government said.

Today Mr Georgi Atanasov and the officials accompanying him left for Bulgaria.

'Joint Announcement' Issued

AU0906192288 Sofia BTA in English
1854 GMT 9 Jun 88

["Announcement on Georgi Atanasov's Visit to Iran"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)—Bulgaria and Iran are greatly concerned over the threat on navigation in the Persian Gulf and over the escalation of tension in that region. They declare that the restoration of the security in the Persian Gulf should be done by the coastline states, which should not be attacked. The two sides insist on the withdrawal of the military forces of the United States and NATO from the Persian Gulf, reads the joint announcement on the official visit of friendship of Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to Iran, which took place at the invitation of Iran's prime minister, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

The talks gave a high assessment to the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. In order to promote these relations the two prime ministers signed a protocol on cooperation up to the year 2000. At its sessions the joint commission, the work of which was assessed positively, will seek new ways to add to this cooperation. The two sides declared themselves for the further promotion of the contacts between the parliaments, and for broadening exchange in science, culture and other fields.

Bulgaria and Iran confirmed the necessity of observing the principles underlying the UN Charter and expressed a desire for further cooperation in the political sphere and for multilateral cooperation at international forums.

Discussing the most important regional problems, the two sides stressed the necessity for their just settling. They exchanged opinions on the latest developments of the Iran-Iraq war.

Bulgaria and Iran voiced their striving for turning the Balkans and the Persian Gulf into zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Discussing the Middle East crisis, the two politicians condemned the aggressive nature of Israel's policy towards the Arab peoples. They declared themselves against the terror to which the Palestinian people in the occupied territories are subjected and expressed their full support for the uprising of the Palestinians. The same assessment was given to Israel's actions in Lebanon

and support was expressed for the struggle of the Lebanese people for preserving the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of its country.

Bulgaria and Iran stressed the importance of progress in consolidating confidence and security in international relations and expressed support for the efforts made on the road to the actual disarmament of the world. They agreed that international security as a whole and the security of the separate countries cannot be guaranteed at the expense of other countries.

The two countries are categorically against the use of chemical weapons and declare themselves for the banning of asphyxiating and other poisonous gases and bacteriological means in times of war. They called for establishing an international system for exercising control over chemical weapons on the basis of the Geneva Protocol of 1925.

Bulgaria and Iran stressed the constructive role of the Nonaligned Movement and condemned the policy of apartheid.

Mr Georgi Atanasov invited Iran's prime minister to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted.

Iranian Reportage

For Iranian reportage on the visit to Tehran of Premier Georgi Atanasov, head of a delegation which included Minister of Trade Khristo Khristov, including his meetings with Iranian President Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and other government leaders, see the Iran subsection of the 8 June Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Filipov, Delegation's Activities in FRG

AU0906143088 Sofia BTA in English
1340 GMT 9 Jun 88

["Bulgaria-FRG: Fine Prospects for Productive Cooperation"—BTA headliine]

[Text] Bonn, June 9 (BTA correspondent)—At the invitation of Dr Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Socioeconomic Development, paid a 4-day visit to the Federal Republic. The delegation conferred with members of the Bundestag Economic Committee and with the Board of the FRG Chamber of Commerce and Industry and visited major industrial and commercial projects in Essen and Stuttgart.

Dr Philipp Jenninger and Mr Grisha Filipov expressed satisfaction with the promotion of bilateral relations and stressed the importance of the visit to the FRG last June by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, for their further expansion in all areas. They declared themselves in favour of more active contacts between the two countries' parliaments and their working commissions, which can contribute substantially to the concretization of a number of projects and agreements on economic cooperation and to speed up their implementation.

At the Federal Ministry of Economics in Bonn, the Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Martin Bangemann, minister of economics. In a thoroughgoing discussion, Mr Grisha Filipov explained the National Assembly-adopted legislation to encourage economic activity in the country and to expand the trade and economic exchanges and industrial cooperation with foreign companies and enterprises. Mr Martin Bangemann pointed out that the recently signed agreements between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic in the economic, scientific and technological field create the necessary conditions for a transition to new efficient forms of cooperation.

At the talks, which passed in a businesslike and sincere atmosphere, the two sides stressed the necessity for a stepped up realization of a number of contracts outlined in the field of joint production.

In the city of Essen the delegation of the National Assembly was received by the governing mayor of the city, Mr Peter Reuschenbach, deputy chairman of the Economic Commission of the Bundestag.

During the delegation's visit the political and business circles of the Federal Republic showed great interest in the socioeconomic changes in Bulgaria. They expressed the conviction that Bulgaria's growing economic potential and the dynamism of the reforms are creating ever wider possibilities for businesslike, mutually advantageous and efficient cooperation in industry, science and technology.

Chemical Chief Signs Deal With Turkish Firm

AU0906170088 Sofia BTA in English
1601 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)—Today Mr Petko Danchev, president of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association, and Mr Faruk Erkoc, president of the major Turkish exporting company Penta Dis Ticaret Ltd, signed an agreement on long-term cooperation. The document envisages joint work in marketing policy, in trade infrastructure, in the renovation of the biotechnological and chemical industry, in the construction of new projects and in the application of highly efficient technologies.

A common understanding was reached on an accelerated working out of projects for the joint construction of chemicals and fertilizers production facilities and warehouses, as well as for the sale of products in Bulgaria,

Turkey and third countries. The parties will channel their efforts into an increase of their commercial exchanges through the use of qualitatively new forms of trade cooperation.

After the signing, the Turkish company president said: "My visit to Bulgaria was very fruitful. This is the first time I have had such to-the-point talks. I am pleased with the opportunity I had to establish cooperation in a number of areas. I hope that other Turkish companies, too, will follow our example."

Justice Minister Daskalova Arrives in PRC

AU3005202188 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Minister of Justice Svetla Daskalova, has arrived in the PRC, where she will pay an official visit at the invitation of Zou Yu, PRC minister of justice.

BCP Greetings to Canadian CP Congress

AU2805114788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 May 88 p 6

[Text] Toronto, 24 May (BTA)—At the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada that is being held in Toronto, Rusi Kararusinov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, read the following greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the forum of the Canadian Communists:

We would like to express our feelings of affection and solidarity with the Canadian Communists' activities devoted to the expansion of the working people's socio-economic and democratic rights, and for peace and security, for the consolidation of their country's sovereignty and independence, and for a constructive contribution of Canada to the improvement of the international atmosphere, the greetings message reads.

The present-day situation confronts the Communists with complicated problems and tasks, the solution of which requires courage, creative spirit, and consistency in the search for new methods and approaches in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, and social progress.

The restructuring processes that are under way in the USSR and the other socialist countries, and the innovative and dynamic strength of their foreign policy based on new political thinking represent a correct response to the realities and challenges of our epoch characterized by radical changes. The BCP is striving to make a contribution to the enhanced prestige and to the attractive force of socialism. At the initiative and under the leadership of the BCP, a new model of socialism has been developed in Bulgaria and a revolutionary restructuring process is taking place in our country that is aimed at moving our society to a qualitatively new stage of development under the conditions of scientific-technical revolution and overall democratization in all spheres of social life and through the expansion of socialist self-management.

Dear comrades, we profoundly cherish the relations between the Communist Party of Canada and the BCP. We will continue to work for the further development and intensification of these relations for the sake of peace and socialism.

We are confident that the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada will become a new stage in the process of enhancing your party's prestige, in consolidating its relations with the broad masses and in increasing its influence among the masses, in consolidating the unity of action of all left-wing and democratic forces in your country, the greeting message points out.

Comment on Chnoupek Address to UN

LD0906180088 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 9 Jun 88

["CTK Comment on Czechoslovak Foreign Minister's Address"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague June 9 (CTK)—Tuesday's speech of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in the general debate at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament contained a deep analysis of the present international situation in which a favourable change has taken place thanks to four Soviet-U.S. summits and dialogue between the two superpowers in the last three years.

It listed the tasks of the world community in the effort to preserve peace and informed participants in the U.N. General Assembly session of the role Czechoslovakia intends to play in this process.

Czechoslovakia regards the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles and the exchange of ratification documents to the treaty in Moscow as the start on the road to the elimination of all nuclear weapons. Czechoslovakia can say that it has done all for the successful completion of the talks and the ratification of the treaty.

The agreements on inspections between the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR and between Czechoslovakia and the United States came into force with the ratification of the treaty and Czechoslovakia is fully prepared to fulfil its contractual obligations and actively help implement these agreements.

One of Czechoslovakia's major contributions to the promotion of all-European security, which was also expounded by Foreign Minister Chnoupek, is to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The proposal was made by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes on February 24.

The proposal is a natural continuation of earlier Czechoslovak initiatives aimed at establishing a nuclear-free corridor and a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe, which were presented by Czechoslovakia together with the GDR to the West German Government. All these proposals proceed from the need to reduce confrontation, consolidate stability and strengthen confidence precisely in the area overcharged with weapons.

The Czechoslovak proposals are comprehensive, based on reality, and concern all spheres of mutual relations. They are focused not only on the military sphere but also on the creation of a mechanism of efficient political dialogue, strengthening of the contractual character of relations, extension of the spectrum of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and ecological spheres, in humanitarian, cultural, scientific, educational and health affairs.

The minister listed other Czechoslovak initiatives aimed at strengthening European and world security. He indicated that another major proposal will be added to them soon providing for the creation of a zone from which the most dangerous types of offensive weapons would be excluded.

All this is convincing evidence that Czechoslovakia and other Warsaw Treaty member states seek to conclude new agreements leading to arms cuts and at the same time to the liquidation of military potentials which could make possible sudden attack. It is proof that Czechoslovakia strives for military balance at an ever lower level, at the level of a sufficiency necessary for defence and not threatening anyone.

This is why Czechoslovkia focuses attention on the task to start talks on substantial cuts in armed forces and conventional armament in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. It believes that it is realistic at present to specify the subject of these talks within the framework of the Vienna follow-up meeting, take advantage of the opportunity and agree finally on the mandate of the talks.

Horeni Discusses MSZMP Conference

AU0906110988 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jun 88 p 5

[Interview with Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, by Tibor Kis: "We Are Following With Vivid Attention the Activity of Our Hungarian Friends—Interview With Zdenek Horeni on the MSZMP Conference"—date and place not given]

[Text] What features of the MSZMP National Conference mainly arouse the attention of the CSSR public opinion? Our Prague correspondent asked Zdenek Horeni whose paper, RUDE PRAVO, carries extensive details about the MSZMP conference, the speeches, and the policy statement.

[Kis] As close neighbors, how do you evaluate the results of the Hungarian party conference?

[Horeni] In our case, we are not talking simply about close neighbors but about close friends who show great interest in the domestic policy events under way in the Hungarian People's Republic and who wish the Hungarian people and the Hungarian communists much success in solving the problems facing their country. That is why this conference arouses such great interest in the CSSR, a conference which, as we said in RUDE PRAVO, we regard as a particularly important event in the life of the MSZMP and of the entire Hungarian society. There was

even great interest here in the debate that preceded the conference. As for the closing document of the conference, I personally regard it as an important contribution to the international research activity and joint thinking currently under way about the further development of socialism and of socialist democracy. It is very useful, for example, to compare the MSZMP Policy Statement with the recently published CPSU Central Committee Theses and see the numerous common approaches to the very similar social tasks that need solutions. At its meeting at the beginning of April, the CPCZ Central Committee also dealt with problems like these and set the goal of clarifying the future road of development for our party, along with the reorganization of the other elements of our political system amid broad and dynamic economic reform—the most comprehensive reform since the nationalization of the Czechoslovak industry.

[Kis] What decisions from the MSZMP conference impressed you most?

[Horeni] Let us continue to discuss the efforts aimed at developing the socialist political system. As a RUDE PRAVO correspondent, I spent a few months in Hungary at the end of 1956 and the beginning of 1957. I have been following with great attention Hungary's domestic policy development ever since. I have always been impressed by the creative method with which the MSZMP approached the practical issues of a given phase, in other words, the creative connection of general principles of socialist construction with your own national and revolutionary experiences under the particular conditions of your country. But let us be more specific. We have followed closely your experiences in the relations between the party and the people, the activity with the masses, and in your policy of alliance. We have dealt with your experiences of multiple nomination. I am sure that in the near future, we too, will thoroughly analyze our election system here in the CSSR, and we will be inspired in many ways by the relevant experiences gained by our friends, including Hungary. The Hungarian experiences in the election of enterprise directors and enterprise councils are also worth attention. We are especially interested in these experiences because we are currently taking our first real steps in this direction.

Of course, the Policy Statement adopted at the MSZMP conference advances along this road. First of all, in every respect it takes into account in all respects the implementation of the party's leading role through principle-political and ideological-political means. Quite a few practical issues have arisen in this area, issues that are of interest to both our parties and issues in which we are jointly seeking the most efficient forms of the party's political activity and of the functioning of our political system.

[Kis] How will the results of the Hungarian party conference affect bilateral cooperation?

[Horeni] No doubt these results will create even more favorable conditions for closer cooperation between the two parties and the two countries. As for the political cooperation, this is beyond dispute. But the economic reforms under way in the two countries will also open up new horizons in cooperation. As is well known, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, recently paid a working visit to Hungary. His meetings with the Hungarian leaders—with Janos Kadar and others—proved that there are new opportunities for CSSR-Hungarian cooperation and that common and coordinated steps and thorough care are needed in order to make use of these opportunities. The development of production cooperation and specialization primarily in automobile production electronics, the chemical industry, and other areas is of major importance for us. We should efficiently promote cooperation based on technical and scientific achievements, the establishment of joint enterprises, and the broadening of direct contacts between economic organizations.

I am sure that we will be able to greet MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz here in the CSSR in the near future, and his talks will lead to further steps in the direction we set ourselves.

Cooperation Protocol With GDR Signed

LD0906055188 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic signed a protocol here today at the end of the 29th session of their Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The session, chaired by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Svatopluk Potac and GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle, adopted measures to implement the conclusions of the March 1988 meeting of general secretaries of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Milos Jakes and Erich Honecker, and reviewed the fulfilment of tasks set by the two countries' program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

Czechoslovakia and the GDR are to expand specialization and cooperation in production, especially in electrical engineering, engineering and the chemical industry. The share of products made under specialization and cooperation agreements in their goods exchange is to rise from the present 43 per cent to 45 per cent in 1990.

CPSU Central Committee Theses Viewed

LD2705230588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Theses of the New Face of Socialism is the title of the following commentary, written by Antonin Kostka, on the just published theses that are to be submitted at the 19th All-Union Conference of Soviet Communists.

The document issued by the CPSU Central Committee, which will be submitted at the 19th All-Union Conference of Soviet Communists, is described as a theses either for traditional reasons or because no other more appropriate word simply exists. What is decidedly not involved is some kind of a dry and brief presentation of fundamental principles, nor a sketchy outline of issues that are on the conference's agenda. It is a lively and one could say exciting document worthy of the current revolutionary period, a penetrating analysis of the implementation of the course and objective of the fundamental restructuring of the Soviet economy, democratization of society, and of the country's foreign policy corresponding to it. The theses are a brief history of the tempestuous 3 years of revolutionary restructuring and at the same time a program for shaping the new face of socialism in which it is the man, his contented life lived to the full in freedom and peace, which is the maker and objective of all state endeavor. The document is a convincing balance sheet of the successes achieved as well as of difficulties which restructuring is encountering, and it boldly sets out directions which must be taken to overcome these difficulties and problems.

Restructuring, which is currently taking place, has strengthened the leading position and authority of the working class and its party vanguard. It has increased the feeling of responsibility among all citizens and Communists in the first place for the development of Soviet society, for raising the effectiveness of the economy, for eliminating administrative and bureaucratic methods, and ordering people around in an unintelligent manner. It has also encouraged initiative and creative enterprise by the working people and has broadened their direct participation in administration and management of all areas of the country's economic and social life. It was not by coincidence that the entire growth of national income was for the first time in the history of the Soviet Union acquired as a result of the growth of labor productivity.

The rapidly changing relationship of the nonsocialist world to the Soviet Union, the growing trust, respect, and admiration of its pioneering social endeavour, and the bold changes it is carrying out also rank among the great successes of restructuring and democratization. The main thing is that the new, more flexible line taken by the Soviet Union on the international arena has made it possible to push the threat of war into the distance. The prospects of curbing the arms race have become more realistic and the prospects for mankind to live to see a world free of arms and violence, and a world of reason and prosperity more hopeful.

The fact that they are being submitted for a preliminary discussion not only to party members but also to all work collectives and to all people rank among the other unique features of the theses to be submitted to the 19th CPSU Conference. But they are not being submitted—and this is enormously important as well as symptomatic—as a platform for political confrontation but as a basis for a unifiied course of action on the common soil of socialism and in the name of socialism; not merely to rectify mistakes and failings of the past but to create a social and legal mechanism which would make the repetition of old mistakes impossible; and which at the same time would give a green light to everything that will bring more socialism and more democracy. It is precisely this which is a reliable promise that the pioneering experiences of Soviet restructuring will also be an irreplaceable asset for other socialist countries and for all progressive mankind.

Jakes Receives Cyprus Party Delegation

LD0906211988 Prague CTK in English
1616 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 9 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes today received a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), led by Politburo member and Secretary Michalis Poumpouris, which arrived here earlier in the day.

They exchanged information on the present tasks of the two parties and discussed some topical international issues, which would ensure the unity, integrity and independence of the country.

Both representatives highly praised the level of cooperation between their parties and favoured its further dynamic development in all spheres.

Present to the reception was Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and secretary, who later met the Cypriot delegation for talks.

In his information on the situation in Cyprus Michalis Poumpouris said that the election of Yeoryios Vasiliou, an independent [as received]. President of the Republic created conditions for democratization of social life and for the just solution of the Cyprus issue. He pointed out the importance of the alliance of Cypriot patriotic and democratic forces and closer relations between the two communities. He stressed that the Cyprus issue can be solved solely on the basis of U.N. Security Council resolutions, earlier agreements between the leaders of the two communities and if Turkish and other foreign troops leave the island. AKEL believes that Greek-Turkish talks can have a favourable influence on the solution of the Cyprus issue only if the principle of the island's demilitarization is recognized.

Vasil Bilka appreciated the status, importance and authority gained by AKEL in Cypriot society in the decades of consistent defence of the interests of workers and the national interests of Cyprus.

Vasil Bilak and Michalis Poumpouris exchanged views on the development of the international situation, especially in Europe. Vasil Bilka expounded Czechsolovakia's initiatives aimed at strengthening security in Europe and at the growth of mutual confidence and cooperation.

The AKEL delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Rovensky on Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal
LD3005163088 Prague CTK in English
1553 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK)—"Czechoslovakia welcomes and fully supports the decision of the Vietnamese Government to withdraw another 50,000 Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea, and to implement other measures included in a statement published last week", Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky told CTK today commenting on the Vietnamese Government's statement of May 26, 1988.

He added that Czechoslovakia appreciated this step which means the most extensive reduction of the Vietnamese contingent. It is a proof of good will of the governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea, a significant step on the path towards a political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea.

Dusan Rovensky expressed belief that these measures would meet with understanding of all sides involved striving for the removal of all conflicts in the world, and that these concrete acts would contribute to the normalization of the situation in South-east Asia.

Jakes Attends National Front Presidium Meeting
LD0906142388 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1600 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] A meeting of the National Front Central Committee Presidium today, attended by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, discussed the implementation of the document on activating the National Front and the organizations affiliated to it and on increasing their involvement in shaping, implementing, and scrutinizing policy. The meeting noted that despite certain positive findings, the activation process is only in its initial stages. It criticized examples of old approaches to the document which were reflected in its informal elaboration. The Presidium recommended all of its members and representatives of the National Front bodies, political parties, and public and interest-based organizations to assess within their bodies the approaches to activating the National Front bodies and organizations, step up their methodical assistance to the primary organizations, and make greater use of their own press organs in order to implement specific tasks.

The National Front Central Committe Presidium received with satisfaction the results of the Moscow meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. It welcomed, in particular, the exchange of instruments of ratification of the IMF treaty. In accord with all the Czechoslovak public, it expressed its full support for the further Soviet initiatives and proposals tabled at the talks by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The National Front Central Committee Presidium went on to discuss its standpoint on the course of public discussion on the draft principles of the amendments to the labor code. It noted that, in essence, the public discussion supported the draft principles. Comments reaching the National Front Central Committee aimed at achieving a balance in the labor code, enhancing its effectiveness in the struggle against slipshod work, and improving work discipline and the quality of work. At the same time they focus on enhancing the legal and social guarantees of the working people, mothers, and workers with disabilities.

The National Front Central Committee Presidium went on to discuss the experience of the development and activity of municipal and local National Front committees in the North Moravian region, and took note of a report on the official friendly visit to Syria by a delegation of the National Front's Central Committee.

Lenart Attends Regional Industry Meeting
LD3005231588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] A statewide conference of secretaries for industry of regional committees and city committees of the CPCZ in Prague and Bratislava took place in Prague today.

Discussing the plan for this year, the participants pointed out that although there is favorable fulfillment of the volume indicators in the first quarter of the year, the goals of intensification and efficiency are not being successfully fulfilled. They heard information about the present state of work on restructuring the economic mechanism, including that work on new bills or amendments that should come into force on 1 July has been completed. In the discussion on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the ninth session of the party Central Committee the secretaries for industry emphasized the need for even more active work in removing the shortcomings connected with production.

In the closing speech, Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, emphasized the importance of fulfilling the qualitative indicators of the plan to achieve the goals set out in the process of intensifying the national economy and the importance of supplying the internal market with products and goods of the required quantity and quality.

Resistance to Restructuring Assessed
AU0906124188 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jun 88 p 1

[Editorial: "By Developing Democracy Against Bureaucracy"]

[Excerpts] If we were to assess the relationship toward the restructuring of the national economy solely by the response to political theses, the process of acceleration of economic and social development would proceed without obstacles. The reality, unfortunately, is different. There is increasing information and evidence that—contrary to the stage managers' plans—braking forces have appeared on the stage of restructuring. At one of the district conferences Frantisek Tyser, hero of socialist labor of the Civil Construction Works in Teplice, expressed his dissatisfaction with phenomena such as "when we release someone from one chair, we immediately organize another one for him." The wood and furniture industry enterprise of Zilina has complained about the great amount of administrative work that still exists and which is preventing direct relations from expanding. And we could go on and on like that.

We do not intend to simplify the problem of restructuring the economic mechanism by reducing it simply to the number of staff in the management apparatus and the results of the struggle against overproduction of directives, instructions, and orders. But we cannot ignore the phenomena to which the party conferences drew attention, because they constitute a grave danger. This danger is called bureaucratism [previous word published in widespace]. [passage omitted]

Our propaganda used to speak about bureaucratism mostly in the past tense; it used to stress that bureaucratism came into being as a product of the capitalist production system, which needed a special social group specialized in the management and administration of matters in the interest of the bourgeoisie, against the working people and the exploited. Talking about the danger of bureaucratism in the new society was regarded as indecent. But it has been shown that bureaucratism has a tough life. Let us recall from the past at least a few actions which were supposed to bring the reduction of the administrative apparatus. They ended without result because we were attacking bureaucratism with its own methods, that is, bureaucratically, in the naive hope that the bureaucratic apparatus would voluntarily make surgical cuts on itself.

Someone might say that something similar is happening today. The management and administrative apparatus is to be reduced by roughly 30 percent within the framework of restructuring. The CSSR Government has already reduced the number of ministries and abolished 16 auxiliary bodies, the Government of the Slovak SR has also simplified its structure and has even put an end to the work of 21 of its consultative, coordination, and auxiliary bodies.

There is a similarity, but the essence has changed! We have set out to combat bureaucratism theoretically armed, and richer by our and Soviet experience. The measures which we are preparing already have asystemic character [previous two words published in widespace]. [passage omitted]

The law on state enterprises, which is being prepared and which—once it is adopted—will protect enterprises against unwarranted outside interference in their powers, is the first and hardest strike at bureaucratism. However, it was another document—The Principle of the Restructuring of the Organizational Structures of the Enterprise Base, and of the Employment and Material Security of Released Employees—which had the greatest impact in the management sphere. It began to act as a catalyst. One's relationship toward the document determines who is—with his heart and mind—for restructuring, and who would prefer to leave everything as it is, or carry out only cosmetic changes on the outdated system. There are quite a few of the second kind! As Comrade Ignac Janak [member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee] said at the April plenum of the CPSL Central Committee, the proposals that have been made so far for organizational changes often pursue local and personal interests.

If we were now to name the people who have put their names to proposals and projects to change organizational structures that are at variance with the spirit of the restructuring of the economic mechanism, they would certainly argue that they had the best intentions. We do not exclude good intentions, but we must measure the degree of their usefulness against social interest. On closer inspection, quite a few of the good intentions show their true form—as being in the interest of a ministerial department, a section, or simply the wish to keep one's chair.

The critical findings of the government Commission for Issues of the National Economy's Planned Management, which handles proposals and projects for the restructuring of organizational structures, too, provide the justification for this critical tone. Thus far, 368 enterprises and plants managed by federal ministries and other central bodies have applied for the status of state enterprise, in addition to about 400 enterprises from the sphere managed by bodies of the Slovak SR.

A greater interest was expected, but even so the views of ministries are at variance with the views of enterprises. This is, for example, the new Federal Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering, and the Electrotechnical Industry's idea of restructuring of the organizational base in its department: It rejects 83 percent of the proposals submitted by metallurgy and engineering enterprises and plants, and 76 percent submitted by enterprises and plants of an electrotechnical nature. If the government were to approve this project, half of the economic production units would only paint over their company

name to state enterprise (this would create mammoths with 30-50,000 employees), and in other economic production units one or two enterprises would break away. There always are exceptions, of course. There is, for example, agreement that it would be a mistake to "split up" viable organizational units, such as, for example, the CKD Works or the Heavy Engineering Works of Martin. But the exception must not become the rule! [passage omitted]

It would be unfair to lump everyone in the economic apparatus together in the same bag, and even so you could not hide an awl in it. This awl is the unpleasant ascertainment that a part of the apparatus is still not ready—also politically—for the explosion from below and for the fact that people in an enterprise can manage without it bossing them around. [passage omitted] Communists in governments, ministers, and party organizations in central and other bodies must see to it that the new system is connected, above all, with a change in the content, style, and methods of work and leads to the assertion of the new mechanism.

Insolvencies, Banking System Changes Discussed

AU0206115188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 88 p 8

[CTK report: "Against Insolvencies; On Changes in the Activity of the Czechoslovak State Bank"—boldface passages as published]

[Text] Prague—**The fulfillment of the monetary plan this year, measures of the Czechoslovak State Bank in connection with the restructuring of organizational structures in the national economy, and the division, now in preparation, between money supply and commercial credit activities within the bank were the subjects of a press conference on Monday [30 May].**

The aforesaid issues were addressed by **Frantisek Krejca**, general director of the Czechoslovak State Bank. His words revealed that the unsatisfactory state of the Czechoslovak national economy—especially the low efficiency and unsuitable structure of production, the growth of inventories, imbalance between supply and demand on the domestic market and between exports to and imports from nonsocialist countries, and so forth—generates a number of problems in meeting the monetary plan. **On 31 March this year the insolvency of Czechoslovak enterprises totalled Kcs44.8 billion, which was roughly double the figure compared with the same date a year ago. Of the 6,850 socialist organizations, approximately 2,600 were unable to pay their bills.**

The Czechoslovak State Bank has therefore adopted a number of measures. It has decided, for example, to select enterprises that have long been exceeding the planned level of inventories and to cut their wage funds. **In 30 organizations accounting for the bulk of insolvencies, such as for example Skoda Plzen; VZSKG [Vitkovice Iron Works and Foundries of Klement Gottwald] Ostrava; NHKG [New Metallurgical Works of Klement Gottwald] Ostrava; SONP [United Steel Works National Enterprise] Kladno; AZNP [Automobile Works National Enterprise] Mlada Boleslav, and so forth, bank employees will carry out in the near future an in-depth control of the causes of this state of affairs.** In enterprises with long-standing cash flow problems, they will discuss the introduction of consolidation programs, and so forth.

In connection with the organizational restructuring, the bank is also preparing the conversion of the terms of credit and of the obligations under credit agreements to the new state enterprises. The aim is to establish, within the shortest possible time, prerequisites for the smooth operation of the payment and clearing system. Within its own jurisdiction, the bank is planning to separate the commercial credit activity from its money supply activity. **The State Bank will be subdivided into a central state bank, which will be responsible for monetary and foreign exchange policies and for the banking system, and republican credit banks.** By extending credits on the basis of efficiency and the capacity to repay the credit, their branches will become involved in the entrepreneurial activities of economic organizations. The staff of these branches will have a stake in the results of enterprises. An expansion of the activity of the investment bank is also anticipated; it should provide primarily long-term investment credits to finance and monitor designated investment projects, especially comprehensive housing construction and the like.

Bank Official on Policy on Insolvencies

AU0906105188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 88 p 4

[Article by Engineer Alfred Sebek, general director of the Czechoslovak State Bank in the Czech SR: "Reform and Money"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The new concept of the economic mechanism is aimed at substantially increasing the influence of financial and monetary categories and instruments on the decisions of enterprises, so that their actually generated financial resources and monetary funds become a constraint to the meeting of their needs, be it in wages, investments, inventories, and other spheres. Meanwhile, however, the priority of material relations continues, which in the final analysis brings about a formidable disproportion between needs and disposable resources. This disproportion has found its visible expression in the extremely unfavorable development of inventories. By 31 March this year inventories in industry and the construction sector, for instance, exceeded the planned level by almost Kcs23 billion, without being covered by full-value financial resources.

Growth in Insolvencies [subhead]

These manifestations, along with the insufficient creation of financial resources by enterprises, are projected in a sizeable volume of outstanding payments on account

of the enterprises' shortage of monetary resources. The bank's data show that payment difficulties have aggravated over the last couple of years. Whereas in 1984, for example, enterprises in the Czech SR owed their suppliers (for goods and services), the bank (for formerly extended credits that had not been repaid on schedule), and other subjects (for financial payments that had not been carried out) an average of Kcs5.1 billion; in 1985 this sum increased to Kcs6.5 billion; in 1986 to Kcs11.7 billion; last year to Kcs20.8 billion; and in the first quarter of this year their outstanding debts totalled Kcs29.7 billion.

The enterprises' insolvency is undeniably connected with the general role played in the economy by, on the one hand, material relations and, on the other, commodity-monetary relations. The behavior of economic subjects clearly proves that preference is given to material approaches. Enterprises regard as their foremost task the securing of production through deliveries of raw and processed materials, and other subdeliveries, regardless of whether they are able to pay the bills. In the prevalent climate of secondary importance of monetary and profit motivation, the fines payable to one's suppliers for falling behind in payments cannot play the needed role. [passage omitted]

The Customer's Prevalence [subhead]

No one is any longer surprised when he hears the proposition that, in supplier-user relations, the determining role is played by the supplier, who in the majority of cases has a monopoly position, dictates his conditions, and condemns his customer to a position of dependency. However, this proposition only holds true for the material aspect of supplier-user relations. As soon as we switch to the sphere of payment and money, we become confronted with the paradoxical situation of the customer's prevalence. This prevalence shows up in that suppliers keep up deliveries even if their customers are unable to pay for them. The supplier is not interested in whether his customer is solvent; he sustains deliveries under the pressure of the fulfillment of the plan of volume sales indicators. [passage omitted] This abnormal situation only illustrates the passive role of money in our economy.

In facing the issues of insolvency, organizations cannot count on credits to offset their dearth of financial resources and monetary funds, funds which they failed to generate on account of poor efficiency. Supply of such credits would be inflationary in nature, would deepen manifestations of disproportion between supply and demand, and would upset the principle that credits must be covered in the material sense.

For this reason party and state agencies have clearly postulated the demand to radically limit the supply of credits in the current period and to ensure such a development in the supply of credits as fully conforms with the actual generation of national income. The more than Kcs500 billion in operation and investment credits used by our economy represents a gigantic sum of financial resources, and there is no need to dynamically increase this volume in the period to come. Rather, the issue facing us is, on the one hand, to make rational use of the existing volume of credits for more efficient projects and, on the other, to limit credits wherever they are used to cover up poor economic performance, where their repayment is not guaranteed, and where the drawing of credits does not find its expression in higher economic effects.

A Mirror of Economic Performance [subhead]

Analyses drawn up by the bank show that roughly three-quarters of all cases of insolvency have primary causes, reflecting problems in the efficiency of organizations' operations, and that the remaining one-quarter has secondary causes, representing the knock-on effect of outstanding liabilities among enterprises. [passage omitted] The bank's credit help can be limited only to the secondary forms of insolvency. [passage omitted]

We realize that the measures that we shall gradually introduce in the bank within the framework of restructuring will be demanding and tough on some enterprises. [passage omitted] However, we regard this as the sole possible path, if the basic principles of the restructuring of the economic mechanism are to be respected.

Energy Minister Discusses Power Problems

LD0906144688 Prague CTK in English
0812 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 9 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia cannot put up with the energy input of its economy as the volume of primary power resources planned for the whole five-year plan period were consumed during the first two years alone, Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger said last night.

In a TV address he stressed that the Czechoslovak power industry is facing a number of tasks also in the sphere of environmental protection. He recalled that Czechoslovakia committed itself to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide by 30 per cent by 1995. This requires changing the fuel and power complex structure, i.e. to cut production in thermal power plants and increase that in the nuclear ones. Another solution is the desulfurization of thermal power stations. However, this is rather costly and an estimated 9,000 million crowns are to be spent on this project, the minister said.

Vladimir Ehrenberger further said that seven state power engineering enterprises are to be set up by July 1, 1988 within the process of organizational restructuring. These changes will influence the functions of the Ministry of Fuels and Power.

Agricultural Commission Discusses Shortcomings

AU3105163788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 88 p 5

[CTK report: "CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Food Holds Meeting; Discussing Economic Mechanism"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Food held a meeting in Prague on Wednesday [25 May]. The meeting was presided over by the commission's chairman Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The commission assessed a proposal for a comprehensive application of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the agricultural-food complex beginning 1 January 1989. It paid particular attention to draft rules of the economic mechanism, the restructuring of procurement prices, prices of inputs, and other price instruments which will become effective as of next year. [passage omitted]

The agricultural commission, among other things, noted that considerable shortcomings and delays continue in the production of some enzymes, citric acid, rhizobium, and feed lysine, which must be speedily eliminated. [passage omitted]

The commission also dealt with the check of the implementation of measures aimed at making potato production more efficient and potatoes qualitatively better. Potatoes are one of the weakest links of plant production. Compared with developed countries, the per-hectare yields in the CSSR are roughly one-third lower. The yield potential of strains is being utilized 40-50 percent. The poor quality of potatoes has been the subject of criticism on the part of consumers for a long time. In order to ensure smooth supply to the market, potatoes have to be imported. [passage omitted]

In order to increase producer's interest in growing potatoes, some economic measures have been adopted this year. In connection with the restructuring of the economic mechanism, procurement prices of potatoes and mark-ups will increase effective 1 January 1989. [passage omitted]

Briefs

'Advisers' Leave for U.S

A group of advisers to the official Czechoslovak delegation to the current 3d UN General Assembly special session on disarmament—comprising Josef Krejci, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee; Lubomir Ledl, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union; Hana Klimesova, deputy chief of a Central Trade Union Council department; and Stanislava Hybnerova, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women—left Prague for New York on 6 June. As Josef Krejci told a CTK correspondent on departure, this is the first ever participation by representatives of Czechoslovak nongovernmental organizations in such a forum. Besides advising the official Czechoslovak delegation, the group will also participate in a world conference of nongovernmental organization where it will "convey the demands of Czechoslovak citizens concerning, in particular, the materialization of the process of disarmament." [Summary] [*AU0906104988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun p 2*]

Economic Cooperation With Hungary Discussed

AU0906141188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The 2-day talks between Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and Hungarian Minister of Industry Frigyes Berecz, which were concluded in Berlin on Tuesday [7 June], focused on further developing specialization and cooperation, including scientific-technological cooperation in agricultural machinery and vehicle construction, between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Gerhard Tautenhahn and Frigyes Berecz evaluated the agreements—which were achieved as a result of the deliberations of the prime ministers of the two countries in Budapest in March 1988—as an important contribution to further deepening relations. This is demonstrated by the planned new joint development of agricultural machinery, including combine harvesters, fodder-crop harvesters, cutterbar wide-swath fodder-crop mowers, and subassemblies and accessories; as well as by the comprehensive specialization of both sides in W 50 and L 60 Ikarus busses and cardan shafts. The ministers discussed how specialization can also be advanced by coordinating the national economic plans from 1991 to 1995.

Frigyes Berecz also met Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; and Dr Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction.

FRG Deputy's Skepticism of Summit Rebuked

AU0906142188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 88 p 2

["W.M." commentary: "Nuclear-Free Zones Instead of Nuclear 'Deterrence'"]

[Text] CDU Bundestag Deputy Todenhoefer is one of those who strongly objects to the fourth summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and to the disarmament process in general. He even considers the U.S. President a traitor to the cause of the West: With his statements in Moscow on a nuclear-free world, Reagan "placed himself in opposition to the current NATO strategy." "In view of the increasing conventional threat" by the Warsaw Pact, it is particularly the West Europeans "who must continue to rely on nuclear weapons in order to safeguard peace," Todenhoefer said in rebuking the U.S. President.

It is not our business to defend Reagan against Todenhoefer. But Todenhoefer's statements in this matter must be vehemently rejected.

First of all, there is no "increasing conventional threat." Or is the proposal addressed to NATO at last year's Warsaw Pact summit in Berlin to agree on a far-reaching reduction of the armed forces and conventional weapons an increasing threat for Todenhoefer and the likes of him? If arms were eliminated on the side that possesses more weapons, the existing arms would have to be decisively reduced, and NATO's arms buildup programs would of course be affected. As is known, these programs provide for a doubling of land and air forces, and even a threefold increase of naval forces in the nineties.

Second, the notion that the nuclear weapons in the FRG play a "peacekeeping role" is fallacious. Those who want to "deter" with nuclear weapons, must be willing to use them, that is, to trigger a nuclear inferno.

This is why it is particularly in the interest of the inhabitants of central Europe, on both sides of the dividing line between the military blocs, to get rid of the tools of the devil, which, in the case of a conflict, would have no other purpose than to provoke a counterstrike. For this reason the GDR and CSSR have suggested to the FRG the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

The strong response that the upcoming Berlin meeting has drawn is proof of the fact that the creation of a nuclear-free zone is currently viewed as a particularly important contribution to promoting the disarmament process. This is also true for many FRG citizens, who—contrary to Todenhoefer—do not want nuclear weapons, but rather want to live in security in a world free from nuclear weapons, and with a reduced amount of conventional arms.

New CC Members Elected, Report Confirmed

LD1006112388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN)—The SED Central Committee met on 9 and 10 June 1988 in Berlin, capital of the GDR.

Comrade Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered the Politburo report. The document "70 Years of Struggle for Socialism and Peace; On the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of Germany" was presented for discussion.

13 comrades spoke in the discussion.

The Central Committee confirmed the Politburo report and passed the document on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the KPD. The candidate members of the SED Central Committee, Christa Behrendt, Christa Hermann, Ingrid Neitzke, and Horst Neubauer, were unanimously elected members of the SED Central Committee.

Reforms Elsewhere Not Emulated by SED CC

AU1006093988 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Jun 88 p 4

[Peter Sohn report on an undated interview given by SED Central Committee Secretary Joachim Herrmann to the delegation of Austrian journalists staying in East Berlin in anticipation of Chancellor Vranitzky's visit from 14 to 16 June: "Herrmann: 'Socialism With Empty Stomachs Is Not Socialism.'"]

[Text] East Berlin—The GDR will continue with its current successful course in building socialism, Joachim Herrmann, secretary of the SED Central Committee and responsible official for agitation and propaganda, said in a talk with foreign journalists. The Marxist-Leninist method has always proved right "if it has not been applied dogmatically." There are no models. What is important is cooperation and solidarity in the socialist camp. It is one of the main tasks in the socialist countries to raise the standard of living—not least, in order to make socialism more attractive. "Socialism with empty stomachs is not socialism," Herrmann said.

The world is continuously experiencing changes. The party must respond to this. There are, however, two strategic lines to which the SED will always be committed: "To serve the people and to preserve peace."

The Central Committee secretary made clear that changing the GDR's economic course is not under consideration at present. In order to meet the basic demands of the people (low food prices, low rents—currently 2 to 5 percent of income—and low-cost services), the state pays almost M50 billion in subsidies per year. "If these subsidies were to be canceled, this would mean less socialism for the people."

Referring to the reforms in other socialist countries, Herrmann said: "We are waiting for the results, but that is our way." Each country has to find its own way. The current main task of the GDR in the economic field is to implement the strategy of introducing microelectronics in all branches of the national economy. This is a key question for a modern industrial state.

Herrmann considers the existing private sector in the GDR indispensable: "Without private bakers, socialism would be the first society without fresh rolls," he noted ironically. In addition, the best restaurants in the GDR are family enterprises.

With regard to the GDR's information policy, Herrmann said that there is a special situation. About 30 radio and television stations transmit their broadcasts to the GDR every day. "There is no other socialist countries in which the opponent sits in the living room all day." One must not only react to the opponent, but also actively propagate one's own policy, Herrmann stated.

Health Minister Comments on AIDS

AU3005100188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 88 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The best protection against the infectious disease AIDS is spreading information to all circles of the population. This was stated by Professor Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, in Berlin on Wednesday [25 May], during a press talk in which leading state functionaries and scientists took part. Planned measures which contain, among other things, educational tasks, medical treatment, and research were explained.

Nationally and internationally, AIDS prevention and control are becoming a high-priority health problem, the minister said. [passage omitted]

The situation in the GDR is favorable. Three of the six GDR citizens who became ill died; another 44 citizens have the human immuno-deficiency virus. HIV. [passage omitted]

CDU Head Goetting Awarded Karl Marx Order

LD0906152688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0210 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN)—Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was today awarded the Karl Marx Order to mark his 65th birthday. "Your life's path and work are an example of how Christians in socialist society put into practice their ideas of peace and their love of their neighbors," reads a greetings address from Erich Honecker. Gerald Goetting, as general secretary of the CDU, and its chairman since 1966, has done lasting service to consolidate the alliance with the working class and its party, and to deepen the political and moral unity of the people of the GDR.

As president of the International Friendship League, and as a member of the presidiums of other social organizations, he worked tirelessly to promote the international influence of the GDR. His particular concern was the deepening of friendship with the Soviet Union, and the consolidation of relations with all socialist states, and with progressive forces and movements throughout the world.

Further Reportage on Whitehead's Visit

Holds News Conference

LD0906132688 Budapest MTI in English 1657 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)—John C. Whitehead, first deputy secretary of state of the United States, accompanied by his host Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, summed up the experience of his talks in an international press conference held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With regard to the present visit John Whitehead and Gyula Horn assessed Hungarian-U.S. relations in an introductory statement, and then answered questions.

John Whitehead expressed his pleasure at being able to visit Hungary for the second time in six months. He said he had short but thorough discussions with the leaders of Hungarian political and economic life—with HSWP General Secretary and Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy, HSWP CC Secretary Matyas Szuros and Gyula Horn—on mutual matters of interest and successfully developing U.S.-Hungarian relations. Whitehead gave special emphasis on the expectations related to the anticipated July visit of Karoly Grosz to the United States.

Interpreting the U.S. conclusions on the latest Moscow summit of President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev he said that in addition to the improved personal relations of the leaders of the two superpowers progress was achieved in the U.S.-Soviet relation, but there is still a great deal to do.

On the recent changes of the Hungarian internal politics he said that in the U.S. great attention was paid to the changes in the Hungarian leadership, and the reform measures introduced into the Hungarian economy also command interest. Emphasizing the importance of a free economy without bureaucratic redtape he expressed his conviction that the new leadership is creating new opportunities. The development of bilateral relations means joint efforts to explore and use these opportunities.

Gyula Horn pointed out that the visit of John Whitehead proves the interest of the leading political circles of the United States towards Hungary. The senior ranking U.S. diplomat's visit has a unique feature of being the first high ranking U.S. visitor after the national conference of the HSWP. In this respect Gyula Horn was satisfied to note that the national conference of the HSWP was not only closely monitored by our friends and allies but also by our Western partners—the media gave a real picture of the party's decisions and now there is world wide expectation regarding the implementation of these decisions.

The trip of the under-secretary of state is important in international context, as it is the first of its type after the Soviet-U.S. summit. The Hungarian hosts received a complete review from John Whitehead on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Speaking on the Hungarian stance the high ranking guest was informed that Hungary welcomes the discussion of the leaders of the two superpowers. The importance of the meeting is even greater for Hungary and hopes are that the dialogue substantially improves the international conditions of our work and expands the sphere of activity.

Horn made it clear that the problem-free developing and manifold contacts of the two countries embrace almost all aspects of life and cooperation expands to several fields today which were previously left out from the building of bilateral contacts. As a sign of stepped up contacts he referred to the high level visits which have become common in the past five years. The trip of Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and prime minister is the climax of this process since the history of the bilateral relations it will be the first visit to the U.S. of the party's general secretary. Karoly Grosz's visit as prime minister is also a pioneering step and he is the first Hungarian head of government to visit the United States since 1946. His trip is expected to contribute to the strengthening of developing economic ties.

On the possibility of holding a tentative fifth summit in Budapest Whitehead expressed his view that at present the probability of such a Reagan-Gorbachev summit is low. The organization of a summit depends mainly on the results of the negotiations on the limiting of strategic weapons. The chances are low that such results would be achieved which make the presence of the highest level leaders indispensable. Accordingly the site of such a meeting was not thought of by the involved parties.

In the Western press more word is aired that the economic problems of the Eastern-European region should have to be remedied by a kind of new Marshall Plan. The question was asked what the U.S. stance is in this respect. John Whitehead pointed out that he is not aware that any such plan [is] being considered in the United States. He reminded that the Marshall Plan was developed to rebuild the war devastated European economies after World War 2. The situation is quite different today and even if the Hungarian economy might have problems it is far from being on the brink of bankruptcy. Hungary needs no Marshall Plan and Western economies might help the Hungarian economy best by more investment and trade.

Whitehead confirmed that there is great interest in the coming visit by Karoly Grosz, which will be preceeded by the visit to the U.S. by Miklos Nemeth, member of the political committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Gyula Horn—responding to a question—took a stance for the development of the economic ties first of all in setting up joint ventures and starting direct manufacturing cooperation. The deepening of the contacts will be promoted by the visit of Secretary of Commerce William Verity, when the glass industrial cooperation agreement of the two countries will be signed.

In the chemical industry, expanded cooperation will be aimed at better use of raw materials and the introduction of technologies for the making of microbiological products, such as antibiotics, technical enzymes, biochemicals and lysine.

As regards consumer goods, cooperation will be focused on increases in exchange and the development and manufacture of machinery for the production of modern consumer goods. This exchange has been rising by an average of 11 per cent annually in recent years, but this falls short of the two countries' possibilities and needs.

During the day John Whitehead and Mark Palmer, the U.S. ambassador to Budapest visited the Budapest Bank Public Limited Company where senior managers briefed the guests on the Hungarian stock and share market and expected major developments.

John Whitehead, who for a length of time was the chairman of the New York stock market, showed great interest in the methods and customs of the Hungarian bond trade. He explained that in his view the major field of the persistent development of the Hungarian economic reform could be the development of the bond market. This stimulates increased saving and promotes the channelling of the accumulated corporate and private investment resources through the capital market to the best investment opportunities.

Departs 8 Jun

LD0906133588 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)—John C. Whitehead, first under-secretary of state of the United States, who at the invitation of State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn visited Hungary on June 7-8, left Budapest on Wednesday. The U.S. politician was seen off by Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and prime minister, Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister and Matyas Szuros, HSWP CC secretary.

Grosz Welcomes India's Rajiv Gandhi

LD1006121488 Budapest MTI in English 1126 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)—Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, arrived in Hungary for an official friendship visit on Friday on the invitation of Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Kadar, president of the HSWP. The head of the Indian Government is accompanied by his wife Sonia Gandhi.

At the Ferihegy Airport adorned with Hungarian and Indian flags and bilingual signs, the guests were greeted by Karoly Grosz, Gyula Horn, Hungarian ambassador to India. Present was Satinder Kumar Lambah, ambassador of India to Hungary.

From the airport the guests and their hosts drove to the site of the ceremonious welcome at the Lajos Kossuth Square.

Varkonyi Meets Cypriot President

LD0906141788 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 9 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, currently attending the United Nations General Assembly, met Yeoryios Vasiliou, president of Cyprus, in New York Wednesday.

During the discussion of topical international questions, special attention was paid to the necessity of settling the Cyprus issue. With regard to bilateral relations, the parties agreed that the intensification of economic and commercial cooperation is a common task of the two countries.

Romanian Program Affects Hungarian Villages

AU0906143188 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Jun 88 p 2

[MTI report: "The Romanian Program Affects Hungarians Villages Too"—They Want To Destroy Hundreds of Villages"]

[Text] According to Romanian dailies, Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about the implementation of the program for the territorial reorganization of localities on two occasions: at a speech delivered for the socialist countries' central committee secretaries in charge of agricultural issues, and at a plenary session of the National Council of Working People. SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA, and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI published excerpts from these speeches.

Ceausescu pointed out that the program of territorial reorganizations has not been implemented. He called upon the official organs to work out a program of measures in every county this year. Ceausescu also confirmed that the current number of communities would be reduced by a few hundred, and the number of villages would be reduced by almost 50 percent. "We will give up the small villages that have no prospects for development and are unable to ensure proper working and living conditions for their inhabitants"—Ceausescu stressed.

Ceausescu also stressed that the recently established central organs should work out the necessary measures in the shortest possible time. He pointed out that these measures would be analyzed with the population in all counties, and the remaining villages and new agricultural-industrial centers would be designated; these new centers will be developed in order to ensure better living and working conditions for the people there.

The program of reducing the number of villages affects all the counties in the country, including the localities inhabited by the Hungarian minorities. Out of the present 236 such villages in Hargita County, for example, at least 100 would be destroyed and eliminated. Of the 658 villages in Feher County, 487 in Maros County, 435 in Bihar County, 420 in Kolozs County, 226 in Szatmar, and 122 villages in Kovaszna County, several hundred will disappear from the map.

New Committee Demands Nagy's Rehabilitation

AU1006101388 Bonn DIE WELT in German
10 Jun 88 p 1

["DW" report: "Rehabilitation in Hungary?"]

[Text] Budapest—In Hungary a "Committee for Historical Justice" has demanded the rehabilitation of Prime Minister Imre Nagy, who was executed in 1958, and of all victims of the 1956 revolution. The people are called upon to put flowers on the graves of the many hundreds of victims on 16 June, the day of Nagy's death. The 37 signatories of the appeal, who include Nagy's daughter, harshly criticize former Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar. After the suppression of the people's uprising he promised that "no one should be held responsible." The committee demands the full rehabilitation of all victims of the failed revolution and of Stalinist terror. This is the precondition for any ethical and political renewal in Hungary. All MSZMP members who "have never supported the bloody terror" should face the past and should thus free themselves of a psychological burden, the committee states.

Miklos Nemeth Views Reform Tasks

LD0206092488 Madrid YA in Spanish
21 May 88 p 14

[MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Miklos Nemeth article: "Renewal and Reform in Hungary"]

[Text] The dynamic changes of the past 15 years have again "shaken the world," though their effects cannot be compared to the 10 days of the October Revolution. Although several states have now started down the road to adaptation, many are confining themselves to assessing the scale of the task and their own strength. A new world economic order is taking shape before our eyes. Those who merely wait are failing, and failing much worse than those who commit errors in the process of adapting. The socialist countries too must meet this historic challenge, since it cannot be avoided. The renewal of socialist society is a requirement of reform that we cannot and do not intend to evade.

Leninism has only been able to, and can only, make its objectives prevail if its principles for transforming the situation proceed from that situation. In the present situation it is an important necessity for us not to act in a doctrinaire, confused, or hasty manner but to proceed from multifaceted scientific and practical analysis based on social and historical conditions.

Soviet leaders are analyzing with uncompromising frankness the causes of the accumulated difficulties and the reasons for the lag and on that basis are formulating a new policy line whose objective is "more socialism, not less" and the better satisfaction of the population's needs through the reform of economic management and the extension of socialist democracy. New political institutions are emerging and the media has created a climate of public openness. In the cultural field creative freedom has been declared and creativity is being stimulated. Hitherto social development consisted basically of achieving quantitative results. We cannot carry on this way. To persist with this kind of advance could lead us down a blind alley, since it entails a danger of decline.

In implementing the social and economic development plan it will be necessary to create a social environment and political climate that will stimulate economic renewal. This demands from everyone a different kind of behavior and a different mentality. The present reforms bear no relation to the opportunist reformism of the past. The commitment to reform is not an alternative to revolution but a consistent continuation of it. On reaching the crossroads Hungary and its people opted for change. We must get moving, we cannot wait any longer. We must perceive in the critical approach intentions to change, not subversion. Criticism alone is not enough, however.

The consequences of entrepreneurial decisions and activities must be the responsibility not of the state but of the enterprises themselves. Responsibility for any negative consequences lies with the enterprise and could entail anything from the suspension of some of its activities to its complete closure. No concessions must be made to enterprises or to workers unable to adapt to the new situation because that would mean jeopardizing both those that achieve good results and the whole of society. A qualitative development of the economy cannot be achieved with the leadership methods used hitherto. It is now acknowledged that disregard for the effects of the market and of the law of assets [ley de valores] has negative consequences. Without the market's selective, stimulating, and driving role, it is impossible to adapt to world economic processes and to achieve lasting economic successes.

The development of market relations demands an increase in the number of participants in it, the creation of a balance between purchasing power and the supply of goods, an end to the purchaser's status of dependence, and a revival of the entrepreneurial spirit. These conditions have certain implications for social policy. Here are some of them: the constant development of various forms of ownership, the sharing of assets, the increased circulation of shares, and the redeployment of social capital and of the labor force. Experience tells us that it is necessary to expand the possibilities of cooperation between the various forms of ownership and to find new organizational solutions for the population's initiatives. To this end we plan to extend the forms of economic association, thus giving approval to economic cooperation in joint organizations between state enterprises, cooperatives, and the private sector.

The possibility must be created for the circulation of capital and for the creation of a capital market, within certain limits. The circulation of capital enables resources to flow toward profitable activities. A large proportion of citizens are worried about the redeployment of the labor force and the possibility of maintaining full employment with the structural change. For the sake of efficient management it is necessary to anticipate the tensions that will be caused by the elimination of unprofitable jobs and by the temporary difficulties involved in relocation. Superfluous expenditure must be eliminated from production and unnecessary and unproductive jobs must be eliminated. All this must go along with a greater mobility of the work force both within and between enterprises.

We do not yet have enough practical experience of broad socialist economic renewal, in which special attention must be devoted to human values. We must build a more just and more united society. By justice we mean principally the stimulus to and recognition of the performance of innovative and creative activities. We must eliminate egalitarianism, a particular form of which penalizes workers who achieve better performance. It is important to improve socialist democracy; to modernize the system of political institutions; and to take all the necessary steps to provide ideological, political, and social support for development. Both state and the social bodies must work more autonomously than at present in their own spheres and party policy must be able to channel these activities. This entails more efficient central leadership; the clear definition of responsibilities; an appropriate division of labor; and a more prominent supportive and monitoring role for the system of people's representation, based on the role performed in social and public life by increasingly strong and autonomous individuals, groups, and communities and on elements of self-government in the workplace and residential centers.

Within the state bodies a balance must be created to limit the excessive growth of the administration. The decentralization of the administration and the strengthening of councils' self-management must be continued. The population must be fully informed—to a higher standard and more promptly—of political decisions and the government's tasks. There must be an end to the situation whereby the party is the only forum for resolving conflicting interests or opinions, because it hinders the normal functioning of the system of political institutions. There must also be a reform of the method of formulating political decisions. We cannot achieve development on our own. A new kind of cooperation is needed with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the revolutionary workers' parties, and the various forces of the world left. Socialist building necessarily has national boundaries but they must never under any circumstances become barriers.

Mormon Church Officially Recognized

AU0806121588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 88 p 21

[MTI report: "Religious Denomination Recognized"]

[Text] In the spirit of the law on the freedom of religious practice, the chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs declared the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (more commonly known as the Mormon Church) in Hungary to be a legally recognized denomination as of 1 June 1988. In their organizational regulations, it is stated that the church members want to function in Hungary according to the Constitution and the prevailing legal regulations.

Csehak Attends Meeting of New Association

AU0906082088 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] The Association of Social Workers in Hungary held its founding session at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs on 4 June. Social Welfare and Health Minister Judit Csehak participated in the session and addressed the meeting which was attended by more than 250 social workers engaged in family, child and youth, and adult welfare.

Walesa Asks Permission To Attend Geneva Meeting
AU0906192588 Paris AFP in English
1848 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 9 (AFP)—Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, has applied for permission to attend the International Labor Conference in Geneva this month, sources close to Mr Walesa said Thursday.

In a letter to Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, Mr Walesa applied for a passport, saying he had been invited to Geneva by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Mr Walesa also requested passports for Solidarity officials Bogdan Lis and Zbigniew Bujak, and for his personal adviser Lech Kaczynski.

Mr Walesa has received many other invitations from abroad, but previously refused to leave Poland, fearing that the authorities would prevent him from returning.

Glemp on Meeting With Soviet Official
LD0906142188 Warsaw PAP in English
0145 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—Polish primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, now in the Soviet Union to attend the ceremonies marking one thousand years of Russia's Christianity, has granted an interview to a Moscow correspondent of Polish television after his meeting with the chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR Konstantin Kharchev. In the interview Glemp has said:

"I think that this talk was very important. Mr Minister was very frank in presenting problems which had occurred between the Orthodox Church and the state and how they want to solve them in a permanent and honest way. All this fills one with hope for future."

Asked by the TV correspondent whether the processes occurring in the USSR promote the rapprochement of Christians in the East and the West, Glemp said:

"Yes, they do. Simply, the humanistically understood human plane is so wide that I think it will bear fruit."

The host of the meeting Konstantin Kharchev also expressed his views before TV cameras. Said he: "I have the best impressions of this meeting. I am grateful to the primate that he found time and opportunity to meet me. I think that the meeting will promote better mutual understanding and strengthening of confidence between peoples of Poland and the USSR," Kharchev said.

Vatican-Moscow Relations Viewed
LD0906152088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0500 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] Cardinal Casaroli plays a role equivalent to that of the minister of foreign affairs of the Vatican state. The pope is the head of that state. A force difficult to measure but undoubtedly great. Stalin's ironic question as to how many divisions the pope had, turned out to be a historical mistake. Gorbachev does not intend to make such a mistake, and this naturally is a result of his new way of thinking. This does not mean, however, that one can yet forsee the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Holy See. One can, however, state that these relations are entering a new stage. The occasion is the millenium of the baptism of Rus, demonstrating a new kind relationship between the Soviet authorities and, thus, the Communist Party and state and the Orthodox Church. The place of the Orthodox Church in Soviet society seems to be acknowledged, and the new regulation assures it institutional status [instytucjonalnie]. The coming together of two Christian churches, the Catholic and Orthodox, demonstrated in the Soviet capital by the Polish primate could facilitate the Political dialogue between the Vatican and Moscow. John Paul II's letter to Mikhail Gorbachev makes that dialogue official and public.

Mlynczak Meets FRG Officials in Bonn
LD0906143688 Warsaw PAP in English
0051 GMT 9 Jun 88

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, June 8—Democratic Party (SD) chairman and vice-president of the Polish Council of State Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, now on his first official visit to the FRG, met with head of the Chancellor's Office Wolfgang Schaeuble.

The chancellor's representative pointed to the fact that the visit of Polish guests has acquired an additional dimension as it coincided with a period of very lively contacts, first of all political ones, between both states. He voiced a view that possibilities are now emerging for further development and progress in these relations. He voiced a conviction that a visit by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Poland would be a major step on this path.

Mlynczak voiced his satisfaction over Tuesday's meeting with Chancellor Kohl and over the exchange of opinions on subjects connected with his expected Polish visit. We had an opportunity to confirm in our conversation that we are unchangeably interested in making this visit truly fruitful and breakthrough-making one in our mutual relations, he added.

On Wednesday Mlynzak met with leader of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) Martin Bangemann. The meeting provided an occasion to evaluate inter-party relations which have been smoothly developing over a decade and keep proceeding to higher forms of cooperation.

Also today the Polish delegation held talks with Minister for Youth, Family and Health Affairs Rita Suessmuth who expressed the hope that the three working groups which are busy with preparing further Polish-FRG dialogue, would successfully complete their work.

Many talks mentioned the idea of building a common European home, achieving re-integration of Europe.

Mlynczak recalled Wojciech Jaruzelski's formula of the "Europeization of Europe" and indicated that in the opinion of the Polish side we should together build the common European home, and seek solutions which bring us closer together and not divide.

Resolutions From Joint Councils Meeting Issued

AU0906115588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
7 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

["Resolution of the Joint Meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture"—adopted in Bucharest on 3 June]

[Text] On 2 and 3 of June this year, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, chaired a joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture, which discussed and endorsed: measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for June and all of 1988 in an exemplary manner; measures to apply the provisions of programs to improve the organization and modernization of production processes; measures to perfect the economic-financial mechanism by improving the price-setting system and tariffs; and proposals to increase the working personnel's remuneration in 1988-89.

In an atmosphere of ardent enthusiasm, strong communist commitment, and high patriotic responsibility, the joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture decides:

To adopt Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech as a program of action for our whole nation to fulfill, in an exemplary manner, the great plans for promoting our fatherland's development, building the comprehensive developed socialist society, and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism.

1. The participants in the joint meeting pay ardent homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his decisive contribution to drafting and scientifically substantiating the entire domestic and foreign policy of our party and state and pledge to act in a spirit of high communist and revolutionary responsibility to unswervingly implement the theses, ideas, and guidelines included in this outstanding document, which lays down, with scientific clearsightedness, the strategy, directions, and ways of action to intensively develop and modernize industry, implement the new agrarian revolution, widely introduce the latest achievements of science and technology, further improve organizational and managerial methods in the socioeconomic activity, and continuously raise the people's material and intellectual standard of living.

Expressing the determination of our whole nation, this high forum of the revolutionary workers democracy has strongly emphasized Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive role in formulating the country's socioeconomic development strategy, in ensuring the great results scored by our people in the era inaugurated by the historic Ninth RCP Congress, in raising Romania to new peaks of civilization and progress, and in ceaselessly increasing its international prestige.

The participants in the joint meeting expressed best sentiments of regard and deep gratitude to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, illustrious politician and scientist of great international renown, for her outstanding contribution to implementing the party policy, fulfilling the country's socioeconomic development plans and programs, and further increasing the efficiency of scientific-technological research in all fields of activity as well as for her highly competent guidance of our science, education, and culture. These are decisive elements of the comprehensive progress of our socialist society.

On behalf of all working people's collectives from industry, agriculture, and other sectors of activity, the participants in the joint meeting expressed their profound respect and love as well as their boundless regard to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of the nation and prominent figure of the contemporary world, for everything he has done and is doing for the present and future of Socialist Romania and for the well-being and happiness of the working people.

2. The participants in the joint meeting expressed their firm determination to unflinchingly implement Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's tasks and guidelines on the necessary steps and ways and means of action to fulfill the plan for June, the first half year, and the whole of 1988 in an exemplary manner. They pointed out that the plan for this year—a decisive year in the current 5-year plan—reflects real possibilities for the Romanian economy, which has everything it needs to fulfill tasks set for all branches, subbranches, and sectors of activity under conditions of high quality and efficiency.

On the basis of the valuable ideas, orientations, and tasks included in the party secretary general's speech and in view of the conclusions drawn thus far—namely, that the overall fulfillment of the plans and programs for branches, subbranches, and regions is proceeding with positive results, in general, but that there are still lags and shortcomings in implementing this year's provisions—the joint meeting asks the collective management bodies and all working people to take firm steps, in a high spirit of communist responsibility, to immediately recover lags in commodity production, exports, and investments and to fully implement the plan for June, the first half year, and the whole of 1988, as well as the special programs for improving the organization and modernization of production, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, increasing labor productivity, and applying new regulations to better use material and financial means and to raise efficiency and profitability in all economic-financial activity.

In industry, firm steps will be taken, in the highest possible spirit of communist and revolutionary responsibility and exactingness, to smoothly achieve the established item-specified production, by paying primary attention to the development of the energy and raw material base, primarily in the oil and mining field, and to the proper functioning of the national power grid.

In agriculture, all efforts will be concentrated on commendably executing all agricultural work, harvesting crops on time and storing them accordingly, making maximum use of the land, machines, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation systems, and achieving the stipulated number of livestock and the maximum levels of animal production.

In investments, resolute steps will be taken to improve all activity, intensify the pace of work, shorten the execution span on building sites, and fully implement the program on commissioning new production capacities on schedule.

The joint meeting stressed that it is absolutely necessary for all ministries, central departments, and enterprises to constantly concern themselves with and pay attention to improving management, planning, and work organization in each economic unit and to increase the role of working people's councils, in accordance with their great duties and responsibilities in steadily raising quality and efficiency, highly utilizing production capacities and manpower, developing the raw material and energy base, reducing material consumption, making better use of available resources, strictly observing economic-financial norms and standards, eliminating and preventing excess inventories, and increasing the efficiency and profitability of all socioeconomic activity.

The participants in the joint meeting, strongly mobilized by the party secretary general's calls and appeals, pledged to take all steps to bring about a radical change in the way in which enterprises, central departments, and all sectors resolve problems on the intensive-qualitative development and the scientific organization and modernization of production in the entire national economy.

3. The joint meeting decides that firm steps should be further taken to unswervingly implement the programs on scientifically organizing and modernizing production in all branches of activity. The joint meeting asks the working people's councils, ministries, central departments, enterprises, and counties to take all steps to implement the plans for the modernization and improvement of technologies and production processes and to supplement and bring up to date existing programs, by laying particular emphasis on markedly raising economic efficiency. On behalf of all working people's collectives and of collective management bodies, the participants in the joint meeting pledge to do all they can to ensure, as the party secretary general required, that the improvement of production organization and modernization will be a constant concern, day by day and month by month, of each working people's council and each worker and specialist, so that one can achieve, at least once every 5 years, an overall improvement in the structure and technical level of production, on the basis of scientific research results.

4. The joint meeting sets the task for all cadres, management councils, and working people to take firmer steps to apply standardization programs for products and materials, particularly for parts required in the machine-building sector, and further reduce variety, type, and size ranges in metallurgy, the chemical industry, and other industrial branches. The joint meeting decides that in the next 2-3 years—by replacing and modernizing technologies that are high consumers of fuel and energy—we should obtain a 20-30 percent cut in specific energy consumption. This action will be further extended in the coming 5-year plan. Likewise, by firmly implementing the program on the use of recoverable and reusable resources, we should ensure 50-60 percent of national economic requirements for raw and other materials and 60-70 percent of the requirements for spare parts.

5. Proceeding from the party secretary general's assessment on the primary role of the program to further improve and raise the technical and qualitative level of products and to better use raw and other materials in fulfilling the targets of the current 5-year plan, the joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture asks the ministries, enterprises, central departments, and scientific research and technological engineering units to take resolute and responsible steps to recover all lags in modernizing products and fully implementing the provisions of the special program to raise the overall technical level and quality, so that our new and modernized products should be on a par, from all viewpoints, with the best similar products in the world.

6. The joint meeting asks all working people's collectives to do everything possible to achieve by 1990 an approximately 35 percent increase in the decree of use of raw materials in the overall economy, in order to modernize and improve the quality and technical level of production and reduce material and energy consumption. In the machine-building industry, the main concern will be directed toward producing highly productive and multipurpose machines and equipment with a high degree of durability. In metallurgy, by cutting down on consumption and manufacturing highly processed varieties, we should double the value per tonne of finished products. In petrochemistry, we will double production by 1990 and triple it by 1995, by better use of raw materials. The consumer goods industry will better satisfy domestic and foreign market requirements as well as the needs of consumers and the people, by producing a wider variety of high quality products.

7. The joint meeting calls on all units, central departments, and working people's councils to take firm steps to implement the program on raising labor productivity, by expanding mechanization, automation, cybernetics, and electronics. As requested by the party secretary general, we should make better use of cadres with higher education, both in the design and economic-financial

sectors. For certain fields, highly complex and responsible jobs should be filled with highly qualified experts, in keeping with modern technological requirements.

In the training and preparation of cadres, we must lay particular emphasis on further increasing the number of specialists and raising the knowledge level of all working people, primarily the young generation, in order to appropriately improve regulations covering the working personnel's structure, so that an ever larger number of cadres with higher education, including in the spheres of research and design, should be directly employed in production.

8. In answering the tasks formulated by party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the firm application of the program on economic-financial standardization and the program on circulating capital, the joint meeting asks the ministries, central departments, enterprises, financial-banking organs, and technical-material supply bodies to take energetic steps to substantially reduce consumption, material expenditures, and production costs, to strictly observe the provisions of the new consumption and inventory regulations, and to ensure the profitability of all products and units. On the basis of established measures, there should be no product without a minimal profit and no enterprise without profits. This must be the direct outcome of self-management, self-administration, and proper work by collective management bodies.

The joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture asks the government, ministries, central departments, and enterprises to firmly apply established measures to introduce excess inventories in the economic flow and to fully observe regulations on the inventories and financial funds that each enterprise and working people's collective must manage and administer with maximum responsibility and efficiency.

9. Proceeding from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines on the price-setting system, the joint meeting asks the ministries, central departments, enterprises, and financial-banking bodies to take firm steps to substantially reduce consumption, material expenditures, and production costs and to observe economic-financial norms, thus observing the stipulations of the new system for setting prices and tariffs, ensuring a 2.5-3 percent minimum profit for each product, maintaining control over prices, and creating conditions for their reduction. All this, along with with the application of a firm policy of price stability and a healthy monetary circulation, will strengthen the national currency and further consolidate the country's budgetary and financial balance.

Everything possible should be done to ensure that the existing special programs and our economic-financial system, which is in full accordance with the socialist principles on management and incentives for enterprises, will become active elements of promoting our fatherland's overall development and raising the whole nation's well-being.

10. The joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture expresses the firm commitment of all working people's collectives to take firmer steps to better use, within the framework of international cooperation, the Romanian people's products and labor, on the basis of principles of equality and mutual advantage, with a view to improving the structure of export, increasing the share of products with a high degree of processing, and contracting for and selling Romanian products under better hard currency conditions.

The joint meeting requests of all those who carry out their activity in this particularly important sector to work resolutely in order to completely fulfill and even overfulfill—wherever the concluded contracts permit it—the production earmarked for export and the export itself, under conditions of high quality and efficiency, in order to meet the commitments toward foreign partners on schedule and to increase the responsibility of foreign trade enterprises, central departments, and enterprises, as economic units based on self-management and self-administration.

In the spirit of the general policy promoted by our party in the area of international economic relations, the joint meeting decides that all the working people's councils in enterprises and central departments, the managerial councils in ministries, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation should improve their activity radically and should increase their responsibility in fulfilling the tasks of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

11. In a strong unity of thought and feeling, the joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture expressed the feelings of profound gratitude of our whole nation for the party secretary general and the president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for his constant concern that everything that is being achieved in the Socialist Romania and all the plans and programs for the homeland's socioeconomic development should serve the well-being and the happiness of the people and should raise continuously their material and intellectual level—the supreme goal of the policy of our party and state and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society. The high forum of our workers revolutionary democracy greatly value the new measures to increase the remuneration of the working personnel by 10 percent, something that reflects Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's constant concern with ensuring increasingly better living and working conditions for all the working people and for our whole nation.

The joint meeting expresses the unanimous will of all the working people to implement these measures—which highly illustrate the greatly humanist nature of the policy

of our party and state—with outstanding achievements in their work and with a firm, revolutionary, and communist commitment to completely fulfill the plan tasks for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period and the brilliant program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and of ensuring the country's progress toward communism. All the working people and all our nation pledge to work with utmost determination to better organize all activity and to ensure the unflinching implementation of the programs to increase labor productivity, reduce material expenditures, and to implement the other measures on ensuring the unswerving implementation of the principles of overall contract system and of more markedly increasing economic profitability—these are vital requirements in order to ensure that the pay increase strongly reflects the raise in the people's material and intellectual standard of living.

12. The joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture pledges to work with utmost determination to fulfill the objectives and the program for the territorial planning of localities, aimed at raising the level of their socioeconomic development, at reducing the major differences between villages and towns, and at bringing ever closer the working, living, and cultural conditions in villages to conditions existing in towns. The joint meeting asks the Central Planning Commission to draw up the necessary measures—which should be examined in every county and communes, with all the inhabitants —to establish the new communes and agro-industrial centers and to start the firm implementation of the measures stipulated in the town planning programs.

13. The joint meeting notes that we have all the necessary conditions to ensure that an increasingly larger number of agricultural units—both specializing in vegetable growing and in livestock breeding—obtain the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution. In the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and recommendations to obtain this year the largest agricultural yields in the history of our country, the high forum calls on the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the joint agro-industrial councils, and all the working people in agriculture to work with the greatest responsibility in order to ensure a high quality of agricultural operations on schedule and to fulfill the objectives of the new agrarian revolution in our country in an exemplary way.

14. Proceeding from the thesis of an outstanding significance included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, namely that the socialist state and cooperative ownership represents the only solid basis for the socioeconomic progress and for successfully building socialism and communism, the high forum calls on all the bodies of our workers revolutionary democracy to work resolutely in order to continuously develop socialist property and ensure that every working collective properly carries out the management and the administration of the assets entrusted to them by the people, unflinchingly implements the principles of self-management and self-administration, and increases the responsibility of all the working people in their capacity as owners, producers, and consumers.

15. In light of the theses brought up by the party secretary general in his masterly speech on some issues on the management of the socioeconomic, ideological, political, and educational activity and on the international situation, the joint meeting calls on all those who carry out their activity in the field of propaganda and education to work in such a way—by using all the political-educational means of our society—as to resolutely eliminate shortcomings in the political and ideological area and improve the overall level of awareness in the efforts to generally develop production forces. The ideological, political, and educational activity, and the activity of forming the revolutionary awareness and shaping the new-type of man should turn into a strong driving force that ensures the progress of our whole nation—conscious builder of socialism and communism—on the road of building a new and superior civilization on the soil of our homeland.

16. With the greatest satisfaction and justified patriotic pride, the participants in the joint meeting showed their unanimous approval of the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great and tireless hero of peace, to more actively ensure a place for the free, sovereign, and independent socialist Romania among the nations of the world, in the struggle to bring about radical changes in international relations, in keeping with the vital interests of the mankind and of the cause of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

As an expression of the collective will and thinking of all the working people and of our whole nation, the documents and decisions adopted by the joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and Agriculture ensure the necessary conditions to maximally use all our economic resources and the creative capability of those who are the builders of material and cultural assets in our homeland and to completely and unflinchingly implement the tasks and guidelines of priceless value included in the masterly speech of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the Party National Conference, as well as the wonderful program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and ensuring the country's progress toward communism.

Following the brilliant example of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's work and life and his revolutionary activity devoted constantly to the Romanian people's great ideals of progress, civilization, and peace, the joint meeting of the National Councils of Working People and of Agriculture expressed the unity of thinking, of will, and of action of all the working people in our homeland to work with complete self-denial and patriotic devotion, closely united around the party and its secretary general, to

implement unflinchingly and with a high spirit of responsibility and revolutionary awareness the provisions of the plan for 1988 and for the whole 5-year plan period, and to constantly increase the level of progress and civilization of our heroic nation, the builder of the socialist present and communist future of our homeland.

The joint session of the National Councils of Working People and of Agriculture ardently calls on all the working people's councils and on our whole nation to spare no efforts and to do all they can to unswervingly implement Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's valuable theses, ideas, and guidelines on the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on us for this year and for the whole 5-year plan period, in an exemplarily way and at a high level of quality and efficiency, in order to raise our dear homeland, the SR of Romania, to the highest pinnacles of socialist and communist civilization.

Andrei Meets With USSR Minister Anfimov

AU0906165688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1988—Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Thursday Oleg Anfimov, minister of the electronics and electrical engineering industry [titles as received] of the USSR, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview questions were examined related to the growth of exchanges and of economic, technical and scientific cooperation in electronics and electrical engineering.

Vaduva, Aron Meet Bangladesh Official

AU0906153088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1517 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/6/1988—Mohammad Nazirur Rahman Mian, minister of state at the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid a visit to Romania over 6-9 June.

The guest had interviews with Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Pavel Aron, minister of transport and telecommunications, and other officials.

During his stay in Romania, M.N. Rahman visited economic units in Bucharest and Pitesti Municipality and met with members of the Executive Committee of the Arges County People's Council.

Dascalescu Sends Message to SFRY's Mikulic

AU0906183788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/6/1988—Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent a telegram to Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, on his birthday conveying him warm congratulations, wishes of health and success in his activity. The telegram expresses the belief that, in the spirit of the understandings convenanted at top level, the ties of friendship, cooperation and good neighbourliness between the two countries and nations will strengthen continuously, to mutual interest, in the interest of peace and cooperation worldwide.

LCY Releases Theses From Conference

LD1006085188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] today released theses from its first conference held late in May stressing that without fail Yugoslavia must make a start on deeper reforms of its economic and political system, and that the vanguard ideo-political role of the LCY must be brought into line with the requirements of well-developed socialist democracy.

The theses are a result of a months-long debate by the two-million-strong party membership, of a three-day heated conference, and of efforts to steer the country out of its deep crisis which has affected all spheres of life of Yugoslavia's million citizens.

The theses call for a sweeping economic reform to ensure the autonomy of enterprises, the full affirmation of all elements of the market and of economic laws, a single home market and an opening to the world.

The documents point out that changes in the economic system should be effected by the end of the year.

The theses demand progress while placing emphasis on the domination of social property and other forms of ownership and reject as unacceptable the ideological stands that greater engagement of private domestic and foreign capital will endanger socialism.

They say that it is historically necessary to separate the party from the state. The party, instead of acting from the positions of power, should act within the framework of the broadest front of the socialist forces, embodied in the mass political organisation, the Socialist Alliance, the theses say.

It is warned that the LCY must reject the calls for a multi-party system and fight the tendencies towards a return to party-state monopoly. The LCY is of the opinion that every person is entitled freely to express his thoughts, aspirations and interests, including political ones, because the pluralism of self-management interests is a fact of life.

However, the LCY will fight political interests which negate the foundations of the existing system of the country.

Regarding the development of the federation, the theses lay emphasis on the promotion of harmonious relations class and national interests. They say that their harmony must not be damaged either by separatist nationalism or bureaucratic-dogmatic state socialism.

With a view to surmounting the conflict of interests in the the theses suggest such changes in the electoral Yugoslav society system as direct elections, multiple candidacy and voting by secret ballot.

Lastly, the theses propose that, in view of the state of society and growing open criticism, the Central Committee, as the highest party organ between two congresses, should consider its own responsibility and the responsibility of its executive organ, the presidency, and carry out necessary personnel changes in both.

Delegates Debate Holding Extraordinary Congress

AU0806123288 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 88 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Convening an Extraordinary Congress"]

[Text] At the conference, after Ivan Brigic had explained the proposed stances, a large number of delegates expressed very serious remarks. The main characteristic of these remarks was that in many important aspects the Stances did not take into account the delegates' well-argued proposals.

A question raised by delegate Ratomir Vico (Belgrade) drew particular attention: "What is the meaning of the stance that says the LCY Central Committee should, if it finds that by the end of the year the necessary reforms have not been carried out, 'use all statutory possibilities and duties to consistently implement the LCY policy.'"

"It is clear what it means," Bosko Krunic replied. "This means an extraordinary congress, congresses in the republics or conferences in the provinces, the dissolution of the Presidium, and the change of some LCY Central Committee members."

Vukasin Loncar replied to this and suggested that Ivan Brigic's explanation be accepted, adding that an extraordinary action is needed more than an extraordinary congress.

Ratomir Vico replied to this with a very precise statement: "I was satisfied with the answer given by President Bosko Krunic, which is to say that the statutory provisions imply that an extraordinary congress may be convened. I will also vote for the working group's proposal, and I do not agree with the explanation provided by Vukasin Loncar."

Army Head Addresses LCY Conference on Defense

AU0506154388 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2551 2 Jun 88 p 4

[Unattributed report on speech by Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the YPA General Staff, at the LCY Conference in Belgrade on 30 May: "We Need a Strong Defense"]

[Text] The subject of Stevan Mirkovic's speech was some current questions on the country's defense. In this connection, he said:

"I think that we are all agreed that at the height of the social crisis we need a strong defense, because if we have far more attention and concentration we can sort out our internal situation, and this would not be the case if our defensive capability had been threatened in any way whatever."

Talking about defense today in relation to the decisions of the 13th Congress, Mirkovic stressed that we cannot be dissatisfied with what we have achieved in this area. However, he added that more could have been done, but since development of the system of defense and protection is based most widely on the development of the country's sociopolitical and economic system, the crisis situation in society had to be reflected in the defense system and in a certain lagging in it, particularly, where self-management relations have come to a halt, where state organs and institutions do not function in the spirit of the Constitution and the law, and where the economy is unsuccessful.

An Objective Assessment of the Danger Is Necessary [subhead]

Mirkovic claimed that it is not a small number of leading Communists who are passive toward defense because of the aforementioned problems of economic, social, and political stabilization. He felt that such a state is not good. Justifications for inertia in defense and protection cannot be sought in existing social difficulties. On the contrary, they call for even more intensive work on questions of defense. All this confirms yet again that the fight for strengthening the country's defense can only be won through the successful implementation of socialist self-management, economic stabilization, the efficient functioning of the sociopolitical system, and the constant strengthening of our country's international position and reputation.

I want to stress, Mirkovic said, that there are various views about the international military-political situation—about how grave it is and how much of a danger it represents for our country's security. Opinions that play down this danger are particularly frequently expressed. It is essential that we be extremely realistic and objective, which I think we have so far managed to be at the level of the leaderships of the country and the LCY. In this respect, our appraisals and stances have been appropriate to the actual situation that exists in the world and around us. In the future, we should not allow certain events, be they positive or negative from the point of view of world peace, to make us too emotional to the detriment of objective assessments.

Some hostile individuals and groups, Mirkovic said, put forward theses that under contemporary conditions there can be no war; that no danger threatens our country; and that no one is endangering it. Objective strategic military-political assessments of the danger of armed aggression against the SFRY have sometimes caused a reaction among the public that we are inventing outside dangers for other purposes, or so as to divert attention from internal to external problems. These reactions are very indicative and are plainly directed against the SFRY's defense. The LC resolutely opposes them, and it strives for objective military-political assessments in all communities. Enough data and arguments are available, although I think that information about defense may be further improved.

Army Remains the Cohesive Force of Our Society [subhead]

Considering that according to our blueprint, the SFRY's entire human and material forces constitute the overall strength and protective forces of our country, Mirkovic stressed, the Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] expect that the various kinds of division will be overcome, that the local sociopolitical communities will pull down their barriers, and that the standard of living of working people and citizens will be improved. This will also stop the decline in men's motivation to carry out their defense and protection tasks because of the undermined political security situation in many communities. Without a developed socialist self-management relationship, without a modern organized and stable state, and without a developed market economy that is capable of satisfying the vital requirements of the working people, citizens, and the armed forces, we cannot speak of a strong and successful defense. Therefore, the struggle for a quicker way out of the crisis is simultaneously a struggle for strengthening the defense power of socialist self-management in general.

It is well known, Mirkovic said, that the SFRY is among those countries, in Europe and the world, with the shortest military service and with the lowest expenditure per soldier. The negative trends in the economy reduce the level of funds allocated for the armed forces' requirements in general. However, regardless of this fact we must stress that our working people understand the necessity of allocating these funds. Precisely for this reason, I would also like to say at this conference that they may be assured that these funds are used in the most rational fashion. This is best shown by the fact that despite all the difficulties, we have succeeded in developing a modern peace-time YPA and armed forces numbering in the millions for war time, and in maintaining them at a high level of combat readiness. The latter are demobilized, but can be mobilized in a very short time.

It is clear that our country will continue to constantly improve, modernize, and equip our armed forces, especially the YPA, as a common armed force of all our peoples and nationalities, maintaining it as the backbone and the main force of the SFRY's all-people's defense system against outside aggression. Through its existence and conduct, the YPA will remain one of the cohesive forces of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing society and a guarantor of its free, unhindered, and democratic development.

Any change in the Army's social role would lead to a break-up of the SFRY as a state and as a social community, and there have been attempts to do just that. This is the general conviction of the great majority of our working people and citizens.

I believe that since the 13th LCY Congress, the YPA carried out all of its tasks as an armed revolutionary force of our workers class and all our peoples and nationalities. We must note, however, that it will be increasingly difficult to do this in the coming period or, rather, until the social conditions in the country change radically. The Communists in the YPA have no doubt at all—and they never have—that this moment will come, Stevan Mirkovic said in conclusion.

Army Views Effects of New Financial Measures

AU0206132388 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2550 26 May 88 p 3

[Text] At a session of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], before the debate on the document prepared for the LCY Conference, Nikola Cubra gave a briefing to the Communists on new economic policy measures in our country that will become effective at the end of this month. He stressed those measures directly affecting the YPA. We are publishing this part of his speech in full:

"Most of the measures directly or indirectly affect the economic activities and the entire life and work of the YPA. The accepted model, and particularly its restrictiveness expressed through the anchor of monetarism, will affect the volume and dynamics of the YPA financing, the possibility to realize the planned volume of tasks, the level of personal incomes and the standard of living, and prices and other conditions for acquiring goods and services at home and abroad. Special problems could appear in the military industry's business activities caused by a reduction in the range of production and an inability to finance the production and exports program.

"The volume of the federation's budget in 1988 could increase by 133 percent which is 7.01 trillion dinars. This would facilitate adjustments to the funds for the financing of the YPA. The funds allocated at present for financing the YPA represent 3.74 percent of national income. Without additional sources of income, it would be impossible to provide funds that would correspond to 4.94 percent of the national income, that is 5.2 percent reduced by 5 percent which amounts to 1,195 billion dinars. Without this, it will not be possible to realize the already reduced scope of developmental tasks. Special problems will arise if inflation is greater than planned. In this case, the Army would not be able to meet the obligations already undertaken at home and abroad. This would require additional measures for which the Army should be prepared to get out of such a difficult situation.

"It is unrealistic to expect that the present acute problem of the Army's liquidity shortage will improve during the year because an extremely restrictive monetary-credit policy is to be conducted. This will continue to hinder supplies for army units and institutions. This will increase the costs of running operations, and will make the business activities of the military industry more difficult.

"In relation to the foreign currency plan, no particular problems are awaiting the Army. The whole system of doing business with countries abroad should adapt to a free currency market, along with certain specific aspects of the Army's business in relation to commercial banks.

"Personal incomes could increase by 119 percent for the whole year in line with the target rate of inflation for all users of social means. In harmony with the current provisions in the Law on Service in the Armed Forces, the YPA would bring personal incomes into line with the 6-month average in the Yugoslav economy. Income generating military institutions will have greater business expenses, which will require an adjustment in the price of services. This also concerns the military industry. The free formation of exchange rates will require considerably greater dinar equivalents for purchasing foreign currency. Everything that will happen in the economic and social life of the country cannot help but influence the moral-political make-up of the armed forces.

"Considering the new circumstances, the following measures should be taken in the YPA:

"The line of command and action by LC organs and organizations will ensure that YPA personnel objectively assess the necessity of measures and do everything to carry them out.

"Within the framework of adjustments to the federal budget, the real value of previously planned funds for the YPA in 1987 and 1988 should be ensured. Adjustments to the plan of tasks and the financing of YPA units and institutions should be made in order to meet the obligations that have already been assumed on everyday life and work, as well as the priority programs of combat capability. In this context, additional measures will be taken to rationally execute tasks and to save material and financial means;

"The conditions of the business of income generating military institutions and the military industry will be carefully analyzed in the new situation.

"Measures for maintaining the standard of living of YPA members will be prepared, in the context of which special importance will be given to the protection of those who are most socially deprived.

"Except for command and leadership functions, all personnel, should assume their share of responsibility for taking the aforementioned measures and actions."

CC Presidium Views Implementing Stances

AU0906115388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The operative program on implementing the stances of the first LCY conference will be established at a Central Committee session scheduled for 27 June. This was decided today at the LCY Central Committee Presidium session. Before that, at its next session the Presidium will already prepare a draft of this program.

Judging by today's discussion, this will not be an easy or simple task: The conference spirit and the demands of the membership will have to be respected. This will have to be a precise document with clearly set obligations, exponents, and deadlines. It appears that the most difficult thing will be to establish priorities among the many tasks set and adopted in the stances, because many essential issues, without which there can be no reform of the economic and political system and renewal in the LC's status, have accumulated in the past period.

The impression is that the Presidium members are aware of the fact that a "linear" approach to problems would water down the entire action and betray the spirit of the conference. Which questions will be given "the right of priority" remains to be seen at the next Presidium session. However, now it is already clear that changes in the method and content of the LC's work, and particularly of the Central Committee and its executive political organ, must not drag on.

After all, as Bosko Krunic pointed out in his introductory remarks, most criticism was addressed to the federal organs, particularly to the Central Committee and the Presidium. In this respect, Krunic said, the conference did not deviate from practice. While this criticism was fully justified, it was not simultaneously accompanied by the necessary self-criticism of the Communists on the work of other organs and organizations, particularly their "own." This phenomenon is not encouraging. And although this phenomenon is not an excuse for mistakes and shortcomings in the work of the federal organs, it cannot be bypassed because, above all, it causes damage to the unity of the LCY.

The operative elaboration of the stances in the Central Committee implies the simultaneous setting of tasks in all LC organs and organizations. The work, as was stated, will not be exhausted by the LCY Central Committee session, because it will be necessary to establish a wider general orientation and concrete results for the entire LCY. This would in fact also include more profound ideopolitical and theoretical analyses and examinations, and the work on documents for the next congress. The LC must not, as was stated, allow the crisis and the current situation to place it on the level of a practicist [prakticisticka] policy.

Although the aim of today's session was not to assess the work of the LCY Conference, which is not the task of the LCY Central Committee Presidium anyway, some impressions 7 days after the end of the conference were difficult to avoid. There was the unanimous view that, in addition to all the criticism of the LC organs, this highest party gathering between the two congresses confirmed the orientation of the 13th LCY Congress and expressed a uniform need for deep changes in the economic and political system, and in the work of the LC. In this respect, in the next period it will be necessary to introduce significant changes in the method of the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This will also be discussed at the next Central Committee session, where a report on the work in the past year will be examined.

Presidency Views Relations With EEC, CEMA

LD1006093388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG)—Current issues in relations between Yugoslavia and European economic and political groups—EEC, EFTA, CEMA, and the Council of Europe—were discussed yesterday during the SFRY Presidency session, which was chaired by Raif Dizdarevic.

Proceeding from the fact that significant integration processes are under way in Europe—single markets are being set up, European countries cooperate more and more intensively among themselves and within the framework of existing economic integration, and cooperation within the integrated units is developing more and more—the SFRY Presidency stressed that our economy is facing the necessity of devising new and more modern paths and forms of inclusion in these developments.

In stressing the importance that cooperation with these groups has for the faster economic development and more successful inclusion of Yugoslavia in the processes of expansion of economic cooperation and international division of labor as a whole, it was emphasized that our economy's adaptation to these integration processes calls for our work organizations to be present in the markets of European countries in a more organized and qualitatively better way. Particular stress was laid on the importance of the quality and standardization of the products, services, and production processes of our work organizations, in keeping with the norms whose introduction in the European area is either under way or imminent. Having pointed out that the success of our country's economic cooperation with these integrated groups calls for constant monitoring of and insight into economic developments and the process of economic links in Europe and in the world, the SFRY Presidency

stressed the need for all appropriate organs, organizations, and associated labor associations to equip themselves for the new tasks, in which respect special importance devolves on appropriate cadres.

The Presidency particularly stressed that the success of this cooperation requires consistent implementation of the economic reform and especially changes in our economic system in the direction of asserting economic laws and market economy methods, which are of crucial importance.

Slovene Journalists Issue Request on Jansa Case

LD0906104488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, June 8 (TANJUG)—The leadership of the journalists' association of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia has requested the competent authorities in the Slovene and the Federal Assembly to look into the legality of the investigative proceedings regarding the arrests of journalists Janez Jansa and David Tasic and non-commissioned officer in the Yugoslav Army Ivan Borstner.

The management board of the Slovene Journalists' Association today expressed concern at the arrest of the two journalists and Sergeant-Major Borstner, who are accused of leaking Army secrets.

In a statement released today, the board said that the Slovene mass media, despite incomplete official statements, had given a good information to the public regarding the Jansa case. The members of the association were invited to continue with impartial reporting and to consistently adhere to constitutionality and legality and the professional code of ethics.

The Slovene Committee for the Protection of Human Rights also today expressed concern over the "silence and formal statements regarding the complaints of the arrested."

The Committee demanded that Slovene Presidency President Janez Stanovnik and Republican Party President Milan Kucan, in accordance with their authority, "do everything in their power to find a democratic and civilized solution to this case and give the public timely information about it".

Dizdarevic Receives Youth Delegation

AU3105091388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "We Have Had Enough of Empty Stories"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG)—On the occasion of Yugoslavia's youth holiday, Youth Day, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received today in the Palace of the Federation a delegation of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

The youth delegation led by Milan Janjic, president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, briefed the SFRY Presidency president about this year's method of marking and celebrating Youth Day and about various manifestations held all over the country to mark this occasion. They stressed that, despite some criticisms, one should not break with the traditional marking of Youth Day, but that programs suitable to the present time and young people's aspirations should be searched and worked on all the time. The delegation also informed President Dizdarevic about some questions and problems and about youth views on how these problems should be solved, above all the problem of political disunity in the country, extensive unemployment among young people, housing problems, and so forth.

President Raif Dizdarevic congratulated Yugoslavia's youth on its holiday on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on behalf of himself. He also expressed interest and readiness to talk to young people on some other occasions. He stressed among other things that in our society there is a deeply rooted method that should be changed—we talk, analyze, and discuss too much. In fact, this method is used to delay an action, to protect what needs changing, and what is not good. Dizdarevic said that we face major changes but that not everything can be changed at once, and that not everybody will be satisfied. There will even be big tremors. However, Dizdarevic stressed, we must withstand all this, otherwise the situation will become even more difficult. Within these changes, Dizdarevic pointed out, the economic reform has special importance, because it is supposed to make the economy more dynamic, without which it will be impossible to solve other problems.

Raif Dizdarevic referred in particular to the question of unity in our society that has been, as he said, often and rightly mentioned by the youth. Nobody is bothered more by disunity than the workers and the youth, Dizdarevic said. He also said that at present it seems to be fashionable to "shoot" at others, and to avoid talking about their own problems, although there are plenty of those.

He also referred to the question of the youth press and said that there is plenty to be said about it, that it should be thoroughly discussed, that there are many "deviations," which is logical, but that manipulations and abuse that appeared in the youth press are also unacceptable.

President Dizdarevic also pointed to the importance of links between the youth and the Yugoslav People's Army because, as he said, the Army is in fact the youth. The ties and cooperation should be continuously cherished, not only through words, but through friendship, creativity, and common interests.

Attacks on Petar Matic by Veterans Condemned

AU0206203338 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 88 p 13

[Article by Istvan Feher: "Whom Does This Serve?" translated from Novi Sad MAGYAR SZO—date not given]

[Text] We do not intend to carry out an investigation to find out why the section of the First Proletarian Brigade decided to compromise—both morally and politically—the man all the republican and provincial organizations unreservedly supported for president of the Yugoslav Veterans Organization. We do not intend to carry out this investigation because the basic and inalienable right of our every co-citizen is to express his views about everybody who in this state and society is seeking a top post.

The method could, however, be rightly objected to. The veterans of the First Proletarian Brigade based their objection on arguments that have nothing to do with Petar Matic and his activities. They issued the accusations which on the one hand do not correspond to the truth, and on the other hand beg the question: Whom does all this serve? When serious people are accusing Petar Matic of "expressing opportunist views and supporting autonomy," then, first of all, we do not understand what veterans are objecting to, and we are surprised that they are taking sides on the basis of the political persuasion of the day. Are they objecting to Petar Matic, who proved himself in the revolution at least as much as any of them, because he had so much courage as to oppose the attempts to jeopardize our revolutionary traditions? This is what all this amounts to. Petar Matic consistently followed the most sacred achievements of our liberation war and revolution, and he does not do any differently at present. One of these achievements, among others, is the autonomy of both Vojvodina and Kosovo. Therefore, one cannot speak about a compromise when he consistently supports the autonomy of Vojvodina and Kosovo as well. Attention should be drawn to this "as well."

Zenica LC Committee Official Expelled

LD0106211888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Zenica, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—Continuing the process of ideopolitical differentiation, the municipal LC committee expelled Esad Camdzic at a session last night that ended at 0040. He was blamed for the economic downfall of Vatrostalna in Kuwait when he was chairman of this collective's management board. This is because of the consequences that the Agrokomerc affair had on the Zenica mining and metal-processing combine, because he was a member of the management board.

Members of the municipal committee approved the proposal to put forward Nijaz Durakovic, Alija Isakovic, and Abdulah Mutapcic as candidates for president of the Presidium of this republic's LC Central Committee. At the same time, they abstained from voting on the proposal to put forward Esad Horozic as candidate for this office. The head of the party must, in the opinion of the municipal committee members, have widespread support in order to carry out this important duty. Full support was given to candidates Ivan Cvitkovic, Smiljka Milojevic, and Vlatko Dolocek for the post of LC secretary.

Loncar Receives USSR Special Envoy on Summit

LD0906091488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin, who, in the capacity of the Soviet Government's special envoy, informed the Yugoslav leadership about the outcome of the Moscow meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In the course of cordial talks, the most important issues of developing and advancing friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, as well as international issues of common interest, were considered.

Venezuelan President Pays Official Visit

Lusinchi Arrives in Belgrade

LD0906191088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG)—President of the Republic of Venezuela Jaime Lusinchi arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia that is to last several days. The visit comes at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

A formal welcome was arranged for President Lusinchi at Belgrade airport. There prominent Yugoslav officials, led by SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic, were present.

Those present were: Branko Mikulic, FEC president; Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Spasoje Medevica, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, and others.

Accompanying President Lusinchi were German Nava Carrillo, Venezuelan foreign minister; Hector Meneses, minister of development; Guyana Leopoldo Sucre Figarella, minister and president of the Venezuelan Corporation; Carlos Croes, director general of the Central Information Office; Eduardo Mayobre, president of the Institute for Foreign Trade; and other officials.

President Raif Dizdarevic and Jaime Lusinchi will begin talks later today.

Dizdarevic Toast at Dinner

LD0906204788 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, hosted a dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd in honor of Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela. During the dinner, the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Greeting the distinguished guest, Dizdarevic stressed, among other things, that Yugoslavia highly values the struggle of the people of Latin America to decide their own future, to which a significant contribution has been made by Venezuela and by President Lusinchi personally. The president of the SFRY Presidency pointed out the great historic role played by the legendary liberator Bolivar, whose home country was Venezuela. Venezuela was one of the countries from which "as early as the dawn of the last century the anticolonial revolution began its march."

Raif Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia and Venezuela function in the world as independent countries that respect equal dialogue, contributing thereby to the consolidation of international relations, understanding, and security.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the process of emancipation in Latin America strengthened the prospects for fulfilling the right of every nation to a free choice of its own path, without pressure and outside interference. He pointed out that this process at the same time widened the chances for peace in the world.

"This is why we hail the establishment and the objectives of the Rio Group, the great significance of the Contadora Group, and the economic integration in Latin America—to which Venezuela has made a substantial contribution. In this aspiration for full national, political, economic, social, and cultural emancipation, one discerns the very same principles of the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement, to which Venezuela has been making a contribution for over 2 decades as an observer," the president of the Yugoslav Presidency said.

Dizdarevic noted that Lusinchi's visit has boosted the development of relations between the two countries, and Yugoslavia has a great interest in this. He added that economic cooperation falls "far below the objective potentials." "We need more initiatives, more specific and long-term arrangements in order to make firmer links between our economies and to make use of their complementary nature, which is in our mutual interest and should be a response to the difficulties that we both face." In this context, Dizdarevic also pointed to the importance of advancing mutual relations between developing countries.

Stressing that the huge gulf between North and South in international economic relations seriously threatens stability and peace in the world, Raif Dizdarevic called for a constructive search for a way out of the problems that stem from this. This is in the interests of all, because the world is single and indivisible, he stated. He also called for the strengthening of the economic potentials of the developing countries, in order to give the world economy a boost.

Raif Dizdarevic went on to say:

"The problem of foreign debts, too, is part of that same drama in which those who need development most are also those who bear the greatest burden. This is why the problem of debts demands a new and different understanding of logical links and mutual interests, a two-way and a global solution, so that we do not find ourselves—debtors and creditors together—in a general global economic ollapse."

President of the SFRY Presidency greeted the continuation of the dialogue between Moscow and Washington. "Together with the indications of new agreements, the existing agreement on the removal of a class of nuclear weapons is being marked, with justification, as a historic event. Because, however modest the scope of what has been done so far, it can and must be the beginning of a path that will free the world of nuclear weapons," he stressed.

However, Dizdarevic immediately expressed the expectation that the "warmer winds that bring dialogue and cooperation," will begin to have their effects too on other "areas of international relations that are still frozen—economic relations, above all." "Activity by everybody in the international community to encourage the great powers on the path of understanding and detente is essential, but it is also vital for all countries to be the builders of new international relations," Raif Dizdarevic stated.

"This is a democratization of those relations in deeds. This, finally, is where Yugoslavia and Venezuela, like many countries, see a new system of international security, which guarantees freedom, equality, emancipation, and development for all," Raif Dizdarevic said at the conclusion of his toast.

Tunisian Parliamentarian Delegation Pays Visit

Arrives for Visit

LD0606205188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)—A delegation of the Tunisian House of Representatives, headed by Assembly President Rachid Sfar, arrived in Belgrade this evening on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Top-level talks between the parliamentary delegations of Yugoslavia and Tunisia will focus on the development of bilateral relations and the two countries' cooperation at the international level. The activity of the non-aligned and the situation in the Mediterranean are expected to figure prominently in the talks. The developing countries' economic problems and hotbeds of crisis are also to be discussed.

The visit of Rachid Sfar is the first Yugoslav-Tunisian high-level political contact since President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali came to the helm of Tunisia last November.

At a recent session in Belgrade of their joint commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Yugoslavia and Tunisia stressed their readiness to increase the value of bilateral trade from the comparatively modest 27.5 million dollars last year to 100 million dollars annually in the next few years.

Hold Talks With Krunic

LD0806145388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG)—League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency President Bosko Krunic and President of the Tunisian National Assembly Rachid Sfar assessed in Belgrade today that positive processes of social changes in the two countries open a new scope for further development of relations between the LCY and the Constitutional Democratic Assembly Party of Tunis.

Sfar is in Yugoslavia heading a Tunisian parliamentary delegation at the invitation of the Yugoslav parliament.

In the talks it was also stressed that starting from their long-standing friendship, the two countries should strive towards cooperation which would open the road to and boost the development of overall relations.

Krunic and Sfar agreed that the development of party cooperation is also important for international trends, particularly in the region of the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Meets With Mikulic

LD0906100088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic received in Belgrade today Rachid Sfar, president of the Tunisian Assembly, who is leading his country's parliamentary delegation on a visit to the Yugoslav Assembly.

Mikulic and Sfar exchanged views on bilateral cooperation, activity of nonaligned countries, debt problems; and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Satisfaction was expressed at the resumption of the political dialogue between Yugoslavia and Tunisia at the highest level, whereby opportunities have been opened for cooperation to be extended in all areas. It was noted that both sides should take measures to promote economic cooperation, and to raise the level of commodity exchange from the present $30-100 million. In addition, higher forms of economic cooperation have to be revised, such as industrial cooperation, joint investments, and scientific and technical cooperation. It was stressed that great opportunities for cooperation exist in the spheres of tourism and industrial engineering, as well as in the cultural, sports, and other areas.

Mikulic and Sfar expressed their concern at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, and urged a strict implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions, and the establishment of peace in the area.

The Yugoslav premier and the president of the Tunisian Assembly vigorously denounced the use of force, aggression, and occupation in international relations, as well as all forms of terrorism. In this context, they stressed that the policy of violence against the Palestinian people must be abandoned, and that all peoples in the world should have the right to their own state.

Mikulic and Sfar agreed that the nonaligned countries in the Mediterranean should continue to work to bring about wide-ranging cooperation among all the countries in this area. In this context the problems that weigh heavily on peace and security in the Mediterranean must be eliminated so that the Mediterranean can become a genuine area of peace and cooperation.

Mikulic and Sfar paid special attention to the situation in the developing countries and their debt problem. They stressed that the debt problem should be placed as soon as possible on the agenda of the international community, and a constructive dialogue between debtors and creditors established. They said that it is possible to resolve this problem only by stepping up the development in the debtor countries.

Holds Talks With Dizdarevic

LD0906101188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—Contacts between Yugoslavia's and Tunisia's parliaments are an important role in the efforts to advance the two countries' relations and cooperation, which are characterized by traditional friendship and closeness. This was stressed in the course of talks between SFRY Presidency President, Raif Dizdarevic, and Rashid Sfar, Tunisian Assembly president.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, both sides expressed readiness to develop contacts at all political levels. The need for joint efforts in

developing economic cooperation was stressed. It was said that results so far were inadequate, and that scope for more diversified economic cooperation exists.

Reference was also made to the situation in the Mediterranean and the efforts that Yugoslavia, Tunisia, and other nonaligned countries are making to advance bilateral and regional cooperation, aimed at creating greater stability and security, and to speed up development of the Mediterranean region. It was said that the positive development of relations between the Maghreb countries plays an important role in this.

Speaking about the latest developments in international relations, Raif Dizdarevic emphasized the need for even more effective involvement of the nonaligned countries in resolving the most important world issues, particularly the problem of development. Both sides pointed to the need for the Nonaligned Movement to adjust to current changes in the world.

Dusan Popovski, president of the SFRY Assembly, also took part in the talks.

Briefs

Yugoslav-Tunisian Trade Protocol

Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and Tunisia intend to raise their modest two-way trade (last year standing at 27.6 million dollars) to 100 million dollars by 1990. This is the most important result of the three-day session of the Yugoslav-Tunisian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation when [as received] ended in Belgrade today. A protocol was signed in Belgrade today by the co-chairmen of the mixed committee, Yugoslav Government member Momcilo Vucinic and Tunisian State Secretary for Industry and Trade Mondher Zenaidi. The protocol envisages the expansion of current compensation arrangements, joint export to third markets, and the development of higher forms of economic cooperation. During the committee session, both sides expressed interest in the development of industrial, business and technical cooperation. A number of concrete projects were proposed in the areas of wood processing, household appliances, the chemical and petrochemical industries, the food industry and other branches. Yugoslavia and Tunisia are interested in continuing their investment cooperation in the management of water resources. In the past two decades, the Hidrotehnika Enterprise of Belgrade constructed several dams in Tunisia. Investment cooperation will continue through the construction of tourist and other facilities in Tunisia. [Text] [*LD2805014488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 27 May 88 LD*]

Trade Union President Elected

Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—The Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation today elected Marjan Orozen its new president for 1 year. Marjan Orozen was born in 1930 and has a degree from the faculty of sociology, political science, and journalism of Ljubljana. He is a Slovene and has been a member of the LCY since 1984. He has occupied a number of LCY posts, and in various organs in Slovenia and in the Slovene Trade Union Federation. He was elected a member of both the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee on several occasions. Up to now Orozen was in charge of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation's international cooperation. [Text] [*LD0406005788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 2 Jun 88 LD*]

Serbian LC Appointments

Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee today re-elected Slobodan Milosevic president of the Presidium for the next 2-year mandate. It also elected Zoran Soklovic the Presidium's secretary. It was stated in the explanation submitted before the secret ballot that Milosevic had made a vital contribution to the efforts to remove various obstacles in the work of the Serbian LC through reaffirming the LCY's program principles and strengthening democracy, openness, unity, and responsibility in its work. [Text] [*LD2005025188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 0844 GMT 19 May 88 LD*]